





## FIRED FROM A CULVERT

American Soldier Held at Bay  
Fifty Filipinos.

## A MOST THRILLING ENCOUNTER.

Victims of His Deadly Rifle Formed  
a Breastwork—Rescued at a Critical  
Moment by His Comrades—Story  
Told by Cincinnati Men Back From  
the Philippines.

"The recent battle between the Americans and the Filipinos near the city of Cebu, in the island of that name, is about as good an illustration as can be got of the present method of warfare employed by the insurgents," said Emmett Ferguson, who has just returned from the Philippines, when seen recently at the residence of his sister, Mrs. R. B. Seat, on Foraker avenue, Norwood, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. "A battalion from my regiment, the First Tennessee volunteer infantry, two companies from the Sixth and three from the Twenty-third had been sent to the island of Cebu some weeks preceding the battle to put down an insurrection that broke out there. I was a member of the battalion. When we reached the island, we found that the insurgents were occupying a mountain pass and by throwing up breastworks had made their position almost impregnable. As they did not give us any trouble, vigilance was relaxed, and our men walked about the island with as much sang froid as if there was not a hostile native within 1,000 miles of them.

"One day four soldiers set out on a sightseeing excursion, and only one of them returned alive. He was wounded, and the story he told of a fight with a party of insurgents was a most thrilling one. He and his companions were walking along a road that passed through a forest when they came to a depression in the road that was filled with water several feet deep. The narrator, who was a member of the Twenty-third infantry, waded through the water, but the other soldiers stopped on the bank of the miniature pond and debated how they should get across without getting their feet wet. This short parley cost them their lives. When they walked around the small body of water to the other side, their companions were several yards in advance of them. Just as they were in the act of starting to run after him a band of 50 Filipinos rushed out from the forest and discharged their rifles at them. The three men dropped dead, and in a few minutes their heads were cut off and they were horribly mutilated. The Filipinos then turned their attention to the Twenty-third infantryman, a big six footer of German birth and as bold as a lion. He faced them and began firing as rapidly as he could load his weapon. They pressed closer to him, and he, stepping backward, walked into a ditch, where he determined to make a last stand.

"Almost in front of him was a culvert, and with a last despairing effort to save his life he dropped on his knees and crawled into it. The culvert was wide enough for him to use his rifle with ease, and though the Filipinos divided into two parties so that they could the more readily kill him if he made his appearance at either end, he kept up such a brisk fire, first one way, then the other, that he held them at bay for hours. So effective was his marksmanship that a breastwork composed of bodies of insurgents began to form at one end of the culvert. A long interval of profound silence succeeded a fierce fusillade, and the big German thought that his enemies had grown weary with their efforts to dislodge him and returned to their camp. Getting on his hands and knees, he crawled to one end of the culvert and looked out. Not a Filipino was in sight. He thrust his head farther out to take a look up and down the road and was felled to the ground by a blow from a bola in the hands of a native who was stretched out on top of the culvert, patiently waiting for just such an opportunity as had been presented.

"Scarcely had the soldier fallen senseless to the ground when the native noticed a body of Americans approaching and beat a retreat. The big German and the three dead soldiers were taken back to camp. The mutilated bodies were placed in the center of the camp, and by order of General Hughes the battalion and companies marched slowly past them. The ghastly spectacle had the effect on the men expected, for they were frantic with rage and implored their officers to give the order to pursue the murderous Filipinos without a moment's delay. The order was given and within 24 hours the insurgent band had been tracked down and many of the natives killed. This act of vengeance by the Americans caused the main body of the insurgents to leave their mountain fastness, and the battle of Cebu followed. I was at the battles of Iloilo, Hara and Lopez, which were precipitated by similar bushwhacking tactics on the part of the natives."

**Curious Results of Earthquake.**  
Reports received from interior points show that the recent earthquake at San Diego, Cal., was the cause of a number of strange happenings. The mud volcanoes on the desert near the Colorado river have become active after a long rest and are now spouting mud again. The natural gas wells near Yuma are also in working order since the earthquake, says the New York Tribune. They have been lighted, and the glare at night can be seen for many miles. A correspondent from Moosa writes that a number of fissures were made in the ground at that place 20 or more feet in length.

"Better Be Wise  
Than Rich."

Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action. It so regulates the entire system as to bring vigorous health. It never disappoints.

**Rheumatism.**—"My mother, eighty years old, has received much benefit from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for rheumatism, and recommends Hood's to others." Mrs. Ed. Peterson, Kibbey, Mont.

**Catarh in Head.**—"My daughter had catarh in the head and Hood's Sarsaparilla cured it. We take it as blood medicine and tonic and it keeps us well all summer." Mrs. Ed. Peterson, Kibbey, Mont.

**New Life.**—"As a spring tonic and blood purifier Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes that tired feeling and gives our whole family new life." Wm. Ringel, 813 5th Ave., Peoria, Ill.

**Grip Cold.**—"My boy had a terrible grip cold and was very much run down. Hood's Sarsaparilla made him well; it is growing strong and fleshy." Mrs. Thos. S. Osborn, Norwalk, Ct.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Pills cure liver bile, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## Winter Trips in the Tropics.

The C. H. & D. Ry. has on sale at its principal ticket offices both single and round trip tickets to all points in Cuba and the West Indies, Belize—British Honduras—Livingston and Port Barrios, Guatemala—Port Cortez, Ceiba and Truxillo, Spanish Honduras—Port Limon, Costa Rica—Bocas de Toro, Colombia—Bluefields and Rama, Nicaragua; also to many other points in Central and South America. Baggage checked through to destination. Sleeping car space and Steamer accommodations reserved on application to ticket agent. If you contemplate a Southern trip, get information from your nearest C. H. & D. agent or write D. G. Edwards, P. T. M., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## A Gift to Give.

It is often difficult to decide what to get your friends for holiday gifts. Here is a suggestion:

"Good morning, Jennie. I have brought you a nice present," said Gertrude, as she handed her friend a neatly wrapped package.

The pale, weary looking girl, who was slowly recovering from severe illness, opened the bundle and held up a large bottle of clear, rich medicine.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla," she exclaimed. "I have been reading about it today and wished I had a bottle."

On New Year's Day Jennie was able to be out on the street, and to her friends who remarked how well she was looking she simply said, "Hood's Sarsaparilla," and every one of them knew it was this great medicine that had given back her health.

## An Occasion of Great Joy.

"Was the dear girl happily married?" asked the friend.

"Yes, indeed," answered Miss McGabbe. "It was one of the happiest wedding I ever saw. I never saw so few duplicates among the presents of cut glass and silverware."—Washington Star.

## Chapped hands, cracked lips and roughness of the skin cured quickly by BARNERSALVE, most healing ointment in the world.—H. F. Vorkamp.

Wanted Him to Stay.  
From Puck: Von Blumer—"Have another cigar?" Plankington—"Thanks (puff), but really I must go. (Puff.) It's getting late." Von Blumer—"For heaven's sake don't leave yet, old man! (Puff.) My wife objects to my smoking in the house."

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of  
J. C. Watson

**Hunter's Rates.**  
Low round trip rates are now in effect via the C. H. & D. Ry. to points in Tennessee, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Upper and Lower Michigan and Wisconsin. If you contemplate a fall hunting trip, it will be to your interest to see your nearest C. H. & D. agent regarding rates and arrangements or write to D. G. Edwards, P. T. M., C. H. & D. Ry., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**The Easy Food**  
Easy to Buy,  
Easy to Cook,  
Easy to Eat,  
Easy to Digest.  
Quaker Oats  
At all grocers  
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

## GENEROUS BUT UNWISE.

Mrs. Oliphant Supported Her Brother,

Nephew and Sons.

Mrs. Oliphant, one of the most popular of English novelists, died lately, and her life—partly written by herself—has just been published, says the Youth's Companion. There can be no indelicacy in commenting on facts which she herself has given to the public. She began to write in early girlhood and wrote continuously through middle life and on into old age, when most women are tenderly protected and cared for by their children. She was paid large sums of money for her books, and with simply ordinary expenditure for herself would have accumulated sufficient for her full support in old age—but she died penniless. The reason was that she maintained not only her own children when they were left fatherless, but her brother and his family. These four men—her brother, her nephew and her sons—when they had reached man's estate, willingly remained pensioners upon her bounty. She was a loving, generous woman. She made for them a full, luxurious home; gave them fine clothes and dainty fare, and the best education which England could provide. As the burden grew heavier she worked the harder, not infrequently writing all night. God had endowed her with great mental gifts, but she had no time left in which to give her best work to the world. Instead, hastily written novels, biographies and anonymous papers were sold to willing publishers to provide those four men with the necessities and luxuries of life. They were indolent and willing to be idle, and dropped one by one into the grave, leaving not one piece of honest work behind them to justify their lives. Was it altogether their fault? There are countless homes in this country where unselfish men or women are sacrificing themselves to support some unworthy son or brother. The world calls them martyrs, but is it God's work they are doing? If not, whose?

## Old People Made Young.

J. C. Sherman, the veteran editor of the Vermontville (Mich.) Echo, has discovered the remarkable secret of keeping old people young. For years he has avoided Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Heart trouble, Constipation and Rheumatism, by using Electric Bitters, and he writes: "It can't be praised too highly. It gently stimulates the kidneys, tones the stomach, aids digestion, and gives a splendid appetite. It has worked wonders for my wife and me. It's a marvellous remedy for old people's complaints." Only 50c. at H. F. Vorkamp's drug store, corner Main and North streets.

## DUSKY JOAN OF ARC.

Said to Be Leading a Brigade of the

The New York Herald does not touch for this story, but says it is romantic enough to print—with a string on it. It is reproduced from a Manila newspaper called Freedom, where it appears as part of an interview with a Spanish prisoner escaped from the Filipino lines. "One thing not generally known is that a saddle-colored Joan of Arc is leading a brigade of the ragtag army. She is described as being about 35 years of age, a pure Filipino and very plain looking; she was dressed in trousers, high boots, short khaki jacket and carried a handsome belt with two revolvers attached. She wore one of the United States service hats, and on her shoulders the straps of her rank. The natives gave her every honor and said she was perfectly fearless on the field. Her husband whom she was with when he was killed near Imus, was a major; when he fell she seized his revolver and tried to reform the flying 'gugus,' but in vain. For this she was commissioned in her husband's place and has since been promoted to a brigadier for bravery. There is also a full-blooded Chino in the insurgent army who ranks as a brigadier on Gen. Ricarte's staff. He was with Aguinaldo in Hongkong and served with him against the Spanish. His hat has been cut short and he is promoted among the Filipinos for his diamonds and cruelty. He wears gems worth \$5,000 on his person; the natives say that prisoners receive the cruelest of treatment at his hands, and his own men are treated with the utmost severity for slight breaches of discipline. There is also a Jap, holding a major's commission, and an Australian, who is a lieutenant-colonel. This man does not speak Tagalog. He is probably the officer heard several times during engagements giving commands in English."

## Government Testimony.

After an exhaustive study of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, the U. S. Government states: "In addition to being like Tea and Coffee, an exhilarating beverage, Cocoa is a valuable food. It is much richer in nutrition than Tea or Coffee, the whole becomes part of the beverage, while only that which is soluble in hot water are obtained in Tea and Coffee. The fat, in consequence of its quantity and excellence is of the highest food value. It melts below the temperature of the body, so that it is presented in liquid form to the action of the digestive juices."

Readers of the above will find in Cleveland Cocoa a beverage of high food value. It is made in Ohio under the pure food laws.

## So Sudden Again.

"Yes," he said, "I love the sublime and beautiful." "Oh!" she replied through her blushes, "I had no idea when we started that you wished me to go for a walk in order to make a confession."

## IN LIMA

Every Claim is Backed by Local Testimony.

If the reader wants anything stronger than the opinions and experiences of his neighbors, what can it be?

Mrs. W. R. Leedom, of 757 Greenlawn avenue says:—"For five years I had an almost constant aching through my loins and kidneys. My back was sore to the touch, so much so at times that I could not rest nights and rose in the morning feeling tired and worn out. The kidney secretions became unnatural and distressing. I used a great many different remedies but with little success. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and procured them at Melville's drug store. They went to the right spot at once. I rapidly grew better and was soon feeling as well as ever."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co. Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

## THE HIGHLAND CLANS.

A Fancied Insult sufficient to Set the

Heather on Fire.

The wealth of the clans consisted not in silver and gold, but in flocks and herds, says the Gentleman's Magazine. Some of the latter were bred in districts from which they have been forcibly "lifted," but their possessors would point to the consideration that their late owners probably held four-footed property of which they also had, by similar means, forcibly deprived their original owners. And thus the practice of "cattle purloining" among the clans was based upon a give-and-take principle, which, however, was characterized by a maximum of "taking" and a minimum of "giving." The cattle forays, or craichs, as they are called, were ordered by the chiefs, and were, naturally enough, regarded as a declaration of enmity against the clan thus despoiled. They were conducted with great secrecy, and bloodshed was, if possible, avoided. When, however, as was frequently the case, these predatory incursions were accompanied by loss of life, the feud became interminable until ample vengeance had been taken. Revenge was incited as a duty, the neglect of which was accounted a disgrace to the living and a dishonor to the dead. But cattle raiding was not the only, or indeed the primary, cause of the feuds which for centuries made the Highlands the seat of internecine warfare between the clans. The most trifling incidents generally operated in the same direction. An insult, sometimes a fancied insult, was sufficient to set the heather on fire. Nothing more clearly exemplifies the relationship which existed between the chief and his clansman than the fact that the most unpardonable insult which could be offered to a clan was to speak in disrespectful terms of his chief. That insult could only be wiped out in blood, and as a rule no time was lost in expunging it. It sometimes happened that a clan smarting under an affront was numerically too weak to take its revenge in the only way which was open to it. It bided its time, however, and sooner or later tasted the sweets of revenge. The clans had long memories for injuries sustained, and the germ of implacable hatred was often transmitted from father to son, growing in intensity, until finally extinguished in propitiatory blood.

## His Wife Saved Him.

My wife's good advice saved my life writes F. M. Ross of Winfield, Tenn., for I had such a bad cough I could hardly breathe, I steadily grew worse under doctor's treatment, but my wife urged me to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Pneumonia, Asthma, Hay Fever and all maladies of Chest, Throat and Lungs are positively cured by this marvelous medicine. 50c. and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at H. F. Vorkamp's drug store, corner Main and North streets.

## HIGH LIGHTS.

Man is known by the company he

keeps out of.

We never hear the same story twice alike, even when we tell it ourselves.

Even when man makes his own opportunities they are not made to suit him.

When two women are said to resemble each other both are secretly vexed.

Grandparents back up a self-willed grandchild because they feel partly to blame.

After woman has lived to be 70 she still believes that she never has had her own way.

One of the valuable privileges we often overlook is the privilege of not saying anything.

Work is our only safeguard against people who would like to have us do something for them.

One of the queer things in life is that the frocks in old photographs were once considered pretty.

A man forgives his sweetheart for tramping his ace, but he always reminds her of it after they are married.

When a man brings his wife an unexpected present it makes her fear he has bought himself something extravagant.—Chicago Record.

## CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

J. C. Watson

## FIGHT BLASTED HIS CAREER.

Indian Lost His Nose in a Melee and

Gave Up His Ambition.

Edward O'Shawano was the name, not of a descendant of Irish kings, but of a noted Indian chief who has just passed away at his home on Sugar Island, near Sault Ste. Marie. Sometimes O'Shawano was called the "Indian Chesterfield with the Wax Nose." For he had a wax nose. His own original nose was chewed off in a fight. Yet, notwithstanding the bright and youthful tendencies which led him into it, O'Shawano was quite entitled to his name of the Indian Chesterfield. He was polished and courteous in speech, dignified in bearing and always faultlessly dressed. His language was excellent and clearly indicated the good education he had. For, notwithstanding his father and mother were full-blooded Indians, Edward in his youth was one of the brightest students in the Detroit public schools and afterward in Albion college. His natural quickness as a boy and his ambition to live as white men do drew attention to him, and Rev. A. M. Leach and D. C. Fitch of Detroit became his patrons and helped him on. After leaving Albion college he read law, and it was expected he would make his mark at the bar. But, unfortunately, at this epoch in his career he got into a terrible fight over a game of cards with the deckman on the steamer Dubuque. O'Shawano had taken passage on the steamer, which was caught and held for a time in the ice on St. Mary's river. The game of cards began to play, and while away the time, and one of the deckhands, in the course of a dispute, struck O'Shawano in the face. The latent savage in his blood broke loose at this, and the Indian ran for a bowie knife, with which he murderously attacked his assailant. In the melee that followed O'Shawano's nose was chewed off. Always inordinately proud of his personal appearance, his disfigurement quite broke his spirit. From that time on he lived the life of a wanderer, but making his home often on lonely Sugar Island. He got a wax nose made, and it fairly well concealed his disfigurement, but O'Shawano never regained his lost ambition. He was 61 years old when he died. O'Shawano's sister became the wife of Judge J. L. Shipman of Detroit, who did all he could for his Indian brother-in-law. But the lost nose meant a lost career for the proud-spirited Edward, and no influence could restore his old spirit. He was the son of a noted Ojibway chief.—New York World.

## SAVE doctor's bills by giving FOL-

LEY'S HONEY AND TAR to infants

and children in time to prevent pneu-

monia or croup, which are fatal to so

many thousands of BABIES.—H.

F. Vorkamp.

## Judging Machines.

For registering the results of a foot race the human eye and voice seem sometimes painfully inadequate. Close contests of this kind will doubtless and more pleasantly when the new "Judging machine," described by the Golden Penny, comes into general use. The machine, which was invented by an Australian, is designed to be placed at the finish line, and consists of a light metal frame partitioned into two or more divisions, each about four feet wide. On the top of the frame stands a small cabinet containing numbered divisions corresponding to the numbers of the tracks. The instant the first man passes through his division a shutter falls, disclosing his track number. The other numbers are immediately locked, except when the machine is set for final heats. In this case a small cylinder is attached to the machine, and a hammer head strikes a mark on the revolving cylinder as the men finish. Thus the exact positions of all the competitors can be told to a nicety. The same inventor has originated an automatic judging machine for bicycle races. It consists of fine, light metal strips placed in a small trench about two inches wide, which is sunk across the track at the finish. During the last lap these strips, which are coated with enamel, are placed in position by means of a lever, and the first wheel to cross receives five marks. In crossing, however, it displaces one of the strips, and the next wheel, therefore, only receives four marks, the third three, and so on.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Sores, Fels, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions, Inflammation of Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. at H. F. Vorkamp's drug store, corner Main and North streets.

## Home-Seekers Excursions.

The Erie R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets to points in west, north, west and south, at low rate for round trip. Dates of sale Nov. 21st, Dec. 5th and 19th. For points of sale, rates, trains, etc., apply to F. C. McCoy, Agt.

## Church and Clergy.

Bishop Steere substituted a church for a slave market in Zanzibar, and many of the slave children whom the sultan gave the bishop as a compliment are now themselves missionaries.

The American Sunday School union in closing seventy-five years of continuous labor points to the organization of over 100,000 Sunday schools, with over half a million teachers and 4,000,000 scholars.

In a church at Birmingham, England, it is the custom to disperse the choir among the congregation, and to arrange as far as possible that the congregation shall be grouped together according to the parts they sing.

The Bishop of Peterborough, England, Dr. Carr Glyn, has set himself the formidable task of visiting every parish in his diocese. Some idea of the extent of the diocese may be gathered from the fact that it comprises 582 benefices and covers 1,236,708 acres. The number of parishes the bishop has already visited is 312, and at four of them he was the first bishop who had set foot there for half a century.

The Independent says: "A considerable number of officers of the Salvation Army—not less than 500—have resigned. The salary question, so far as it relates to the officers, has caused some trouble. It is hoped that such difficulties can be amicably settled. The army is doing too much good to suffer from any trivial cause. Some of the salaries are very small. One captain, it is stated, drew only 50 cents per week for some time."

## Made Young Again.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me as if my 'teens' again!" writes D. H. Turner of Darnestown, Pa. They're the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Truly vegetarians. Never gripe. Only 25c. at H. F. Vorkamp's drug store, corner Main and North streets.

Three fishermen captured a small whale off Ocean City, N. J., on November 3, after a lively struggle. The whale was chasing a school of small fish, and continued the pursuit until it became stranded on the beach. The fishermen had difficulty in getting the whale well up on shore, as it weighed about 900 pounds. It was shipped alive to Philadelphia as a gift to the University of Pennsylvania.

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Protracted headache oftentimes from over-working or straining the eyes. Sutherland's Eagle Eye Inflammas the sufferer by taking out the inflammation and then strengthens and removes the headache as a tonic to the optic nerve. Cunningham 130 North Main

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## AS TRUE AS GOSPEL.

The lucky man is the man who sees

and grasps his opportunity.

A propensity to hope and joy is real riches; one to fear and sorrow is real poverty.

God never wrought miracles to convince atheists, because His ordinary works convince it.

The common opportunity comes, as the divinity opportunity in the whole history of the world came, cradled in obscurity.

He who holds the balance is upright and weighs the path of the upright in justice. Men may use false balances, and weigh life by a wrong standard, but God rights all at last.

Whatever your sex or position, life is a battle in which you are to show your pluck; and woe to the coward. Despair and postponement are cowardice and defeat. Men are born to succeed, not fail.

He who walks through life with an even temper and gentle patience with himself, patient with others, patient with difficulties and crosses, has an everyday greatness beyond that which is won in battle or chanted in cathedrals.

No man or woman was ever cured of love by discovering the falseness of his or her lover. The living together for three long, rainy days in the country has done more to dispel love than all the perditions in love that have ever been committed.

Men may be divided into two classes—those who have "one thing" to do and those who have not—those with aim, and those without aim, in their lives. And practically it turns out that almost all the success, and, therefore, the greater part of the happiness, go to the first class. The aim in life is what the backbone is in the body. Without it we are invertebrate—belong to some lower order of being; not man.—Rams Horn.

If your eyes even become tired, smart and burn or feel heavy, Sutherland's Eagle Eye Salve will make them light and bright and give you a clear, keen sight. Thousands of people use it who never did have sore eyes—it is an Eye Tonic. T. N. Cunningham 130 North Main St.

Home-seekers Excursion. Tickets are on sale at all principal ticket offices of the C. H. & D. Ry. on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Low round trip rates are made to points in the west, south, and south-west. If you contemplate a trip this winter it will be to your interest to consult your nearest C. H. & D. agent or write D. G. Edwards, P. T. M., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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**DR. BELL'S PINE-TAR-HONEY**

"Ring out the old Ring in the new  
Ring out the false Ring in the true"

We bring to you the new and true from the piney forests of Norway

**DR. BELL'S Pine-Tar-Honey**

Nature's most natural remedy, improved by science to a Pleasant, Permanent, Positive Cure for coughs, colds and all inflamed surfaces of the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes.

The sore, weary cough-worn Lungs are exhilarated; the mucus-bearing mucus is cut out; the cause of that tickling is removed, and the inflamed membranes are healed and soothed so that there is no inclination to cough.

**SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS**  
Bottles Only. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 Sizes

**BE SURE YOU GET**  
**Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey**

T. N. Cunningham, Druggist, 136 North Main Street.

## Another Example in the Difference in Surplus Earnings.

15-Payment Life Policies. 15-Year Accumulative Periods. Issued 1883. Age 34. \$5,000 Each.

Company. Northwestern. New York Life. Equitable.

Sum of Policy, 122,470-1, 179,042, 299,382  
Savings of Insured, James Vick, Adol. Stockman, Abner Lapp.  
Residence, Rochester, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cripple Creek, Col.  
Annual Premium, \$194.56, \$186.45, \$245.45  
Total Premium Paid, \$2,924.28, \$2,801.35, \$3,681.75

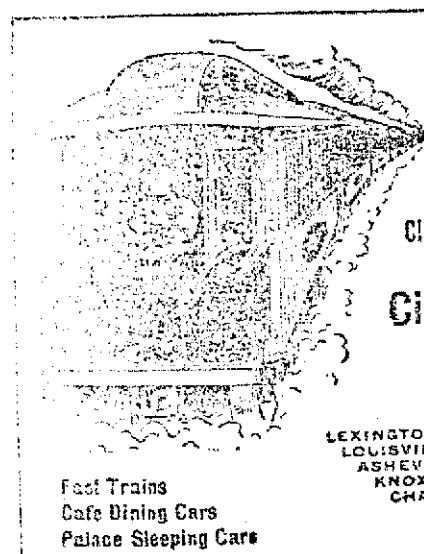
Results in 1899.

Accumulated Surplus, \$2,214.28	\$2,214.28	\$2,214.28
Guaranteed Value, 1,344.40	1,344.40	1,344.40
Total Cash Value, \$3,558.68	\$3,558.68	\$3,558.68
Life Annuity, 91.26	91.26	91.26
Accumulated surplus, \$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00
Endowment Insurance, \$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00
In lieu of total cash value, \$14,058.94	\$14,058.94	\$14,058.94
Northwestern's Accumulated Surplus exceeds New York Life's, \$14,058.94	\$14,058.94	\$14,058.94
Total Cash Value, \$14,058.94	\$14,058.94	\$14,058.94
Life Annuity, 91.26	91.26	91.26
Endowment Insurance, \$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00
Participating, \$14,058.94	\$14,058.94	\$14,058.94
Non-Participating, \$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00

Northwestern's Accumulated Surplus exceeds Equitable's, \$14,058.94

To receive Northwestern Dividends you must have Northwestern's Policy.

R. E. DAVIS, Special Agents, O'Connor Bros General Agents.  
E. L. THOMAS



**FLORIDA NEW ORLEANS**

**CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RY.**

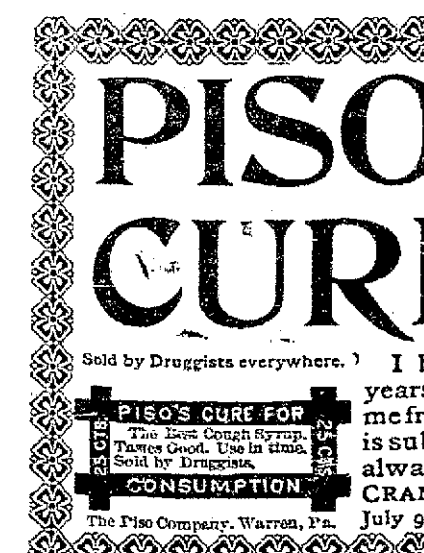
**THE SHORT LINE TO Cincinnati and the South**

DIRECT CONNECTION MADE AT CINCINNATI FOR

LEXINGTON LOUISVILLE KNOXVILLE CHATTANOOGA CUBA MEMPHIS ATLANTA JACKSONVILLE ST. AUGUSTINE TAMPA

J. C. WINANS, District Pass. Agt., Toledo, O.

Fast Trains  
Cafe Dining Cars  
Palace Sleeping Cars



**PISO'S CURE** for Consumption

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

I began using PISO's Cure 13 years ago, and believe it saved me from consumption. My child is subject to Croup. PISO's Cure always relieves him.—Mrs. B. CRANDELL, Mannsville, Ky., July 9th, 1899.

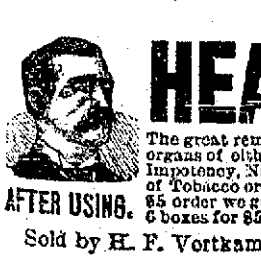
**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**

The PISO Company, Warren, Pa.

**Smith's, Purity Butterine,**

**Grocer,** Always on hand.

219 N. Main, Dried Peaches, 10 cents,  
Moily Bl'k. Cranberries, 8 and 10 cents per qt.  
Pure Maple Syrup.  
Currants 8c per pound.



**HEALTH AND VITALITY**

**DR. MOTT'S NERVE TONIC**

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Falling or Lost Manhood, Impotence, Nightly Emissions, Testicular Errors, Mental Weakness, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every 65 order we guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at \$1.00 per bottle, 6 boxes for \$5.00. **DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO.,** Cleveland, Ohio.

Sold by H. F. Vorkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North sts., Lima, Ohio.

## CRUSH OUT THE TRUSTS

They Are Absorbing the Country's Wealth.

THEIR GRIP ON THE MONEY POWER.

Able to Crush Pautes and Crush Their Enemies—Put a President in the White House—People Must Combine to Fight the Common Enemy.

Out in South Dakota they have inaugurated a new and effective campaign against the trusts and are organizing branches of the American League, whose aim and purpose are the utter destruction and annihilation of trusts, combines and monopolies of all kinds. The people—that is, the whole people—are to be organized and marshaled against the trusts to fight them in every way, in the courts and in the legislatures, and to keep up the battle until the country is free from the grasp of monopolies. In this lies the safety of the people and of the country from one of the greatest dangers that have ever threatened them. Something has been accomplished in curbing the trusts through the legislatures, and here and there the courts have struck them a heavy blow with adverse decisions, but the fatal blow will come only from the organization of the people throughout the country and from persistent hammering at the trusts. They are organizing in the northwest, where the nativist movement is strong and commands the support of a large majority of the people. There should be similar organization in Louisiana, Mississippi and all the other states of the south. The feeling here against these monopolies is just as strong as in the northwest, but mere sentiment will not suffice. What we need are organization and co-operation. Acting together and with a well defined purpose and policy, the people can accomplish anything, whereas if they fight guerrilla fashion and each for himself they cannot possibly prevail against the trusts, with their immense power and their perfect organization.

The battle against the trusts is becoming more serious every day. It is not alone that they are extending their deadly influence and securing control of more industries nor that they are concentrating their power until it now looks as though one gigantic trust would control all the other trusts and, through them, all our industries, nor, again, that they are becoming more grinding in their monopoly and now do openly and shamelessly in advancing or depressing prices what they would not have dared to do before, but that the trust evil is becoming a threat and positive danger to the country. That the American people will not submit to the claims which the trusts are forging on them we have not the slightest doubt. They will seek a peaceful and legal remedy, as they do in all cases, but if this remedy fails then they will not hesitate at war or revolution any more than they did in 1776 and 1801. It is a question today, therefore, of getting rid under the law of the trusts and the slavery they threaten or of allowing the evil to reach such proportions that we can only throw off the yoke by revolution. It is the same story as in France in 1789, when that country was torn to its very foundation. Instead of remedying their evils that were impoverishing them deeper and deeper in slavery, peacefully, as could have been done at the beginning, the remedy was postponed until too late, when it was obtained only in revolution and bloodshed.

We are in a position now, we believe, to crush out the trusts through legal means if prompt, vigorous and energetic action be taken against them and if the people are organized to take such action, whereas in a few years hence these monopolies will be too strong in money and in influence and will be able to defy all our efforts. Then there will be left only the costly and destructive remedy of revolution. The rapidity with which the trusts are strengthening themselves and absorbing the wealth of the country will soon place them beyond the reach of the people. They now add hundreds of millions to their wealth every day and make presidents, for none can doubt, in spite of McKinley's mild disapproval of the trusts in his message, that Mr. Hanna, who made him president, is the agent of the trusts and put McKinley in the White House because he thinks he can use him there. The trusts are rapidly strengthening their grip on the money power of the government, and, as they very recently have shown, can now cause pautes that will crush their enemies and sweep out of existence all who dare oppose them. They are a hundredfold more powerful than they were two years ago and a hundredfold more grasping, arbitrary and tyrannical. It will be no easy matter for the people to crush them now. It will be very impossible to do so by the ordinary process of law two or three years hence. Every hour that the day of settlement is postponed finds them richer, stronger and more dangerous. Every hour we lose renders it more probable that the fight against the trusts will go beyond the limits of the law. If, then, the country is to be saved from all the losses and disasters which accompany a revolutionary movement, which the people resort to when they can find no remedy in the law, we must push the fight now and find in the organization of the people, in the vigorous legislation of our assemblies, in the energetic enforcement of antitrust acts by our law officers, in the stalwart decisions of our courts, the relief that is absolutely necessary.

There is no longer any doubt as to

what the trusts mean. They have determined to own and control all the vast wealth of this great country, all of its mines, all of its railways, all of its food products, everything that men eat and wear and use, and fortified as they are behind the law as it stands, they bid defiance to the people, and, using the language of a dead millionaire, they answer when the protests of the people go up, "The public be damned." Owing as they do the president of the United States; controlling as they do both branches of the national legislature, and, with shame be it said, a great many members of the judiciary; directing the laws of the states, where they have almost universal control of the legislatures and with their uncounted millions corrupting the municipal councils of the great cities, what hope or recourse have the people? Really it is a fight a outrance. Let the people accept the gage that has been thrown down by them and organize throughout the length and breadth of the land. Let them oppose to the organized forces of corruption a united front and meet organization with organization. —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## OMINOUS SIGNS.

Evils of the Gold Standard Becoming Apparent.

It is not often that the injurious effects of the gold standard are more tersely described than they are in a recent dispatch from Bombay, says the Atlanta Constitution. In that dispatch it is stated that "the Indian congress has declared its dissatisfaction with the currency measures of the government, alleging that these have the effect of depreciating the value of the savings of the masses, virtually enhancing rents and debts and injuriously affecting manufacturers."

The currency measures of the Indian government consist of the closing of the mints to silver and the substitution of the gold standard for the silver standard, a most drastic proceeding, which, among other things, precipitated a famine in the midst of plenty. The masses could not buy food with the metal which for centuries they had used as money.

Our own people have had a taste of some of the evils of the gold standard tacked on to the most unscientific currency system the world has ever seen. The Spanish war and the short wheat crops of Europe and Asia have lifted us momentarily above the effects of the gold standard—the wheat famine by increasing the price of wheat and thereby placing more money in circulation and the war by the immense cash disbursements that would not have been made.

To this extent Mr. McKinley's administration has been extremely fortunate, and the people have had considerable relief, but there are various ominous signs in the sky. We have now a vast aggregation of concerns overcapitalized to such an enormous extent that only a breath of wind is necessary to send them all tumbling into ruin. The Cuxey yell for more money is heard in Wall street more frequently than ever before, and in the face of a balance of trade in our favor for the one month of November of \$54,000,000 we are sending out gold in rapidly increasing amounts.

We hope and trust that these ominous signs will pass away without unduly alarming the troubles to which they point, but the fact remains that the supply of money cannot be larger than its source, and the sources of gold are fortuitous, accidental and uncertain. In addition to the gold standard, we have a currency system that has an unfavorable tendency to drain money from all parts of the country to New York and to keep it locked up there, especially at a time when there is the greatest demand for it.

## Turn on the Light.

The efforts of the Secretary of State to establish a money trust are likely to get him into trouble. During the time he has been in office he has been looking out for the banks, and it is understood that when he retires from the secretaryship he will become the head of the trust. His favoritism has become so conspicuous that a resolution is to be introduced in congress calling for an investigation. It may not pass, as the administration may try to shield Mr. Gage to save itself, but if it does some things may be brought to light that will show the people how completely the country is in the clutches of the money power.—New Britain Independent.

## Amnesty For Deserters.

Senator Cullom of Illinois goes to the head of the list of pension grabbers and treasury raiders. He has made himself solid with the pension attorneys, bounty jumpers and deserters from the Federal army by introducing a bill which proposes to give full amnesty and forgiveness to all deserters during the civil war and make them eligible to a place on the pension roll if disability received during the period of their military service can be proved. —Atlanta Constitution.

## Why Payne's Resolution Failed.

There is little wonder Mr. Hanna didn't favor the Payne resolution. A man whose idea of good government and honorable politics is expressed in the appointment of a disreputable negro constable to a fat federal office in New Orleans in return for delegates delivered is not apt to sympathize with a reform that would abolish such profitable trades.—Chicago Journal.

## A Needless Conflict.

Mr. McKinley and Mr. Long both think the Filipino war is over. They have every reason to be happy if it is. It has been the most needless and discreditable conflict in which this country has even been engaged. May we never see its like again.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## FOR THE FARMER.

We have found out, or, rather, it has been found out for us, that of all the 75 elements which make up the soil only about 14 enter into the composition of plants, and of these 14 it is only necessary for the farmer to concern himself with three and sometimes four. So says Bryan Tyson in The New England Farmer. These are phosphoric acid, nitrogen, potash and oxygen. Therefore when we speak of an exhausted soil we simply mean a soil which has been deprived or denuded of its contents of phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash. Hence when we speak about restoring the fertility of our soil we mean simply the renewal of the four ingredients mentioned. Here in this process nature comes to our rescue through her wise provision of a certain species of plants known as "legumes," among which are clovers, beans, peas and vetches, having given these the property of getting nitrogen (which, by the way, costs about three times as much as phosphoric acid and potash) from the air. Therefore in fertilizing these crops the farmer has only to buy two fertilizer ingredients instead of three. Then the judicious application of some good phosphate and potash fertilizer, like phosphoric acid and muriate of potash, will greatly enrich the peas or clover, as the case may be, which in turn will absorb a vast quantity of nitrogen from the air. At maturity the whole mass can be turned under, thus enriching the soil in the three essential plant food ingredients and at the same time supplying the much needed humus.

## The Best Grain For Seed.

A writer in the Michigan Farmer urges an objection to the plan of selecting the heaviest and plumpest grain of seed that is new to us, and yet it is a reasonable one, says the Boston Cultivator. He says that often the very plumpest grains of wheat are found upon the very smallest heads and shortest straw, and he thinks the selection of such seed would have a tendency to run out the wheat into short straw and short heads. In fact, he thinks it has done so many times in the hands of those who have been most careful to obtain large seed for sowing. In regard to selecting the heads and saving them for seed, he says it takes a great many heads to obtain even one quart of grain, and to save enough to sow a large area would be a long task. He suggests that a better method would be to save a part of the field where the grain stands best, with the most uniform heads and strongest straw, and reserve that expressly for seed. This would be some extra trouble, but he thinks it would pay. While we have advocated saving the large grain, we are not so fixed in our opinion as to have any prejudice against his plan. And we would suggest a modification of that or of the two plans. If he can select good grain, he might save that part of some of his best seed, give it an extra amount of fertilization and extra care and try to save seed enough from that to sow a much larger field or perhaps all the wheatfields.

## Grapes in the South.

Experiments, thus far satisfactory, are being made by the United States agricultural department in the growing of European table grapes in Florida and North Carolina, in each of which states stations have been established for this purpose. The main idea is to introduce viticulture in Florida as a substitute for orange raising, which is periodically ruined by frosts, says the New York Post. It is contended that the European table grape is superior to the best of the native grapes, and it has a limited market here at from \$2 to \$5 a pound. These grapes sell in London at from 10 cents to \$1 a pound, and it is expected that a home grown crop could be sold at the London prices or less. The grape will not mature in the northern and eastern states. It has been planted with success in California, but the quality of the fruit will not permit of its transportation to the eastern seaboard. The difficulties to be overcome in Florida are the phylloxera and mildew. The first has been met by grafting European cuttings on to American roots. The mildew problem is a more difficult one to solve. This grape disease is due to excessive dampness, and Florida has its annual rainy season. It is hoped, however, that the fruit can be matured early enough in the year to escape the rain and thus avoid the diseases.

## Never Out of Fashion.

A correspondent of The Review of Reviews, in discussing the future of the horse in competition with mechanical power, says: "It is well, however, to consider what is the wisest thing to be done. The most foolish thing to do is for a farmer to stop breeding. He should probably breed fewer colts, but he should breed better. That is the whole secret in a nutshell. Hereafter in his horses the world will require quality rather than quantity, and getting quality the world will be willing to pay the price, just as it is paying today. Today any horse for which there is a demand—and there is a demand for every horse of superior excellence—the price is as high as it has been at any time in 20 years. The fine horse for driving and riding is never going out of fashion, and just at this moment in the great marts in New York this horse is in very active demand for home and for foreign use."

Butter receives its texture and its consistency in the churn during churning; and defects which are produced during churning can by no means be subsequently removed.

## THE SPORTING WORLD.

When Caractacus won the English Derby in 1862, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, he was the center of a whole series of situations which were dramatic in their suspense and excitement. To all but a privileged few his merits were an unknown quantity, but those who were admitted to the secret laid their last farthing on him, even to the extent of pawning their clothes and furniture.

At the last moment Jim Goater refused to ride Caractacus, and he was left to the piloting of a stable lad. When Caractacus ran away from the field and came in a winner, his backers were jubilant, as may well be imagined, since he started at odds of 40 to 1, and every sovereign laid on him was to yield eight crisp 15 notes. Their joy was short lived, however, for when Parsons, the stable boy, weighed in he failed to turn the scale. The addition of the bride, however, brought him up to the requisite weight, and this obstacle was safely surmounted.

But the time for crowing was not yet, for just at this moment Lord Stamford lodged a serious and apparently fatal objection. Caractacus, he said, had started some distance in front of the starting post and had not covered the full distance. For a time it seemed that this objection put an end to Caractacus' chance, when, to the intense relief of his backers, it was discovered that the objection was invalid, as it had been made two minutes beyond the stipulated interval of a quarter of an hour from the conclusion of the race. Thus after many dramatic vicissitudes the "dark horse" was proclaimed winner of the blue ribbon, and his backers were promoted to the seventh heaven of jubilation.

## Champion Boy Golfer.

Master Hugo Reisinger of the Hopatcong Golf club is the infant phenomenon of golf. Although but 8 years of age, Master Reisinger has vanquished



many experts of the Hopatcong club. Considering his brief experience, his progress over the links is something marvelous. He took four lessons in the game from the famous professional Mungo Park of Scotland.

## Tandem Riding.

Despite the oft told tale that the vogue of the tandem was gone, there are any number of people who today ride the two seated machine and enjoy doing so because they understand how it should be ridden. To get at the full extent of the tandem, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, it is absolutely necessary that both riders should withstand the effects of riding equally well, for if either tires the machine drags so heavily that the fresher rider is bound to follow suit soon after, and two fagged out riders on a tandem are a pitiful sight. It is not so much that the tired man puts in too little work, but rather because he goes all to pieces in his style and becomes a positive hindrance to his companion. Bearing this in mind, the wise rider will have his tandem geared moderately and will so regulate the journey thereon as to have it well within the powers of the riders. If his companion is a weak rider, he should not attempt to get the greatest possible work out of him, but should rather nurse his powers so as to prevent him getting tired, for when this occurs all pleasure in the ride will be gone.

## Cycle Marriages.

There has been another marriage in which the couple and 200 guests rode to church on their cycles, says London Sketch. Are we not getting a bit tired of these matrimonial displays? At first a cycle wedding was a novelty. Now it is usually an advertising freak. No doubt cycling brings about many an engagement, for maybe you have noticed, when out riding with a party, that dropping into pairs, lady and gentleman, is as sure as the law of gravitation. But cycling occasionally spoils marriage if we believe the evidence in a breach of promise case recently tried at Leeds. John William Shaw wooed and won Mary Barnforth, the village schoolmistress of Slaithwaite. Everything was arranged, even to the buying of the ring and the taking of the house. Then the wicked Shaw broke the engagement on the ground that he had taken to cycling and had no time for courting. He was ordered to pay £500 damages.



**Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP**

Is the national remedy for Americans.

Large or small. Of course, out of 75,000,000 people in the United States there are some who do not know about Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, but just as an expert, ask the first friend you meet what he knows of it. Even if he says: "Ah, I know it is it cures coughs," don't be content with that, ask your doctor. He'll guarantee it to be sure—quick, harmless. Dr. Bull prescribes it and no others recommend it. Refuse Substitutes.

A. C. Meyer & Co., Baltimore, Md.

See how a little cure Druggists and Grocers dispense. Trial, 25¢. Full bottles 50¢ and 75¢.

## PERSONALS.

Princess Victoria of Wales and Princess Charles of Denmark cling to each other as their favorite exercise.

John D. Rockefeller is having trouble in completing his New York residence, owing to a threatened plasterers' strike.

Congressman Harmer of Pennsylvania, called in Washington "Father of the House of Representatives," is seriously ill.

Miss Florence Fensham of Constantinople is the first woman to be admitted as a student to an American theological seminary.

H. Rider Haggard, at a dinner in London recently, expressed fears that race hatred would be the salient outcome of the Boer war.

J. L. Reilly, member of the Cleveland city council, has had \$30,000 left him by a Texas farmer whose life Mr. Reilly once saved in a runaway.

Mrs. Anne E. Brumby, mother of Lieut. Brumby of the Olympia, was one of the spectators at the festivities in Atlanta, Ga., in honor of her son.

Earl Carrington is a lover of football and has given the use of Wycombe Abbey park, South Bucks, England, to the Wanderers, the premier club of Wycombe.

Miss Edith Root, daughter of the secretary of war, makes the tenth young unmarried woman in the cabinet set at Washington, an unprecedented number.

Since the war broke out Queen Victoria has been present at the daily public morning prayers of the royal household, and special petitions are offered for the preservation of the army.

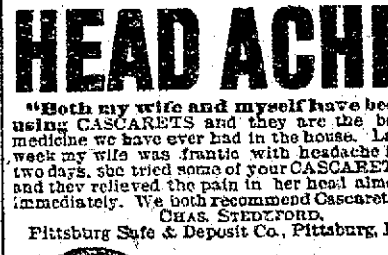
## Having a Great Run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of la grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, be it up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by all druggists.

**Iron Dozer Thus Sold.**  
Machines in a watch factory will cut screws with 589 threads to an inch. These threads are invisible to the naked eye, and it takes 144,000 screws to make a pound. A pound of them is worth six pounds of pure gold.

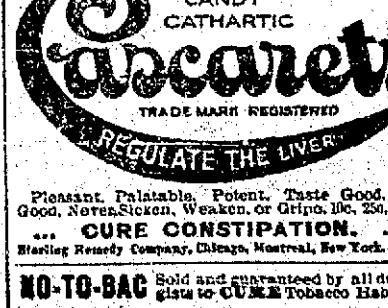
It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventative and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher, of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cough remedy, but that it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

**Wearry Watkins—Talkin' of bumpers—Hungry Higgins—What about bumpers? Wearry Watkins—They're a heap better to drink tea to ride—in Indianapolis Journal.**



**HEADACHE**

"Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was frantic with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets." CHAS. STEEDMAN, Flintshire Safe & Deposit Co., Flintshire, Pa.



**CANDY CATHARTIC**

**Cascarets**

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Painless, Taste Good, No Gloom, No Stomach, No Weakness, No Gripes, No, No, No.

**CURE CONSTIPATION.**

Mailing Ready Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 317

**NO-TO-BAC** Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to cure CURE TOBACCO HABIT.







## PYTHIANS

## Will Be Given the Keys

When the District Meeting is Held at Piqua.

Prominent Members of the Order Will Be Present to Deliver Addresses.—  
News of the Lodges.

Knight of Pythias will have a big day in Piqua on the 24th day of January, when those of the order who belong to the Third Pythian District will be royally entertained by the local lodge. The members of the committee on arrangements held a meeting at Piqua Monday and excellent progress is being made with the program.

In the evening the third or Knight rank will be given by the team of Laura lodge. Following there will be a luncheon and short talks made by the prominent members of the order.

The entire day will be devoted to the meeting. In the morning the grand count or canvass of the votes cast for grand lodge officers will be held by grand chancellor Geyer assisted by other grand lodge officers to whom that duty is delegated.

To the afternoon the county and district meetings will be held. The programs for these meetings have not yet been fully completed. The evening will be devoted, as stated, to the working of the third degree and addresses by visitors.

Among those who have promised to be present are Hon. Walter B. Ritchie, of Lima, past supreme chancellor, Charles E. Brown, past master of Cincinnati, and grand inner guard-elect, Co. E. A. Tucker, deputy for Hamilton county, Franklin Ellis, of Troy, past supreme representative, M. A. Bridge, supreme representative, Dr. M. J. Jenkins, of Plain City, past grand chancellor, George W. Allen, of Washington, C. H. chairman of the committee on judiciary, S. A. Hoskins, C. V. Hoke, of Van Wert, deputy for Fifth district, George V. Van Horn, chairman of committee in credentials, John W. Wina, past grand chancellor, Charles A. Poland, of the Ohio Pythian Home at Springfield and Hon. Wm. F. Bruce, of Mt. Pleasant, grand outer guard-elect.

Holly Camp, 1890, royal neighbors of America met last night in solar hall, and installed the following officers: (past oracle, Louisa Stinson; oracle, Anna K. Dickman; chancellor, Margaret Justice; recorder, L. Noble Copeland; marshal, Margaret Sutherland; receiver, Hannah A. Irwin; lower sentinel, Nellie Hardesty; outer sentinel, Margaret Walters; physicians, Drs. Parent and Laedick; manager, Mary F. Imier. After the installation a splendid supper was served, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The lodge now numbers about fifty members.

Messrs. J. M. Bingham, Jno. J. Welsh, James J. Weadock, and D. E. O'Connor, of commandery 201 Knights of St. John, went to Sidney this afternoon, to attend the semi-annual meeting of the Seventh district of Ohio, Knights of St. John, which will be held at their hall in that city this evening. The meeting will be followed by a banquet, and toasts will be responded to by some of the most prominent knights in this section of the state.

The Golden Gate Lodge, Daughters of Rebecca, will hold their installation exercises Friday evening and the following ladies will be conducted into their respective offices with all due ceremony: Mrs. C. B. Reid, Noble Grand; Mrs. S. Rumbach, Vice Grand; Mrs. Walter Rydman, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Sadie Tracy, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Wilbur Fisk, Treasurer; Mrs. M. Dibling, Trustee.

The Idlewild club elected the following officers at their last meeting: President, Itea Stockton; vice president, Will Raymond; secretary, Clyde Coleman; treasurer, Ed. Hartman; sergeant at arms, Lon Edmiston.

A special meeting of the Knights of St. John is called for Friday evening at 7:30. Every member is urged to be present, as business of importance will be brought up for consideration.

The members of the Woman's Re-

Meif Corps will hold a meeting in Memorial hall tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock for work. A good attendance is desired.

## DR. L. J. STUEBER

Leaves Lima Friday, Starting for Luzon Island.

Accepts a Commission for Service in Surgical Department in the Manila Hospital.

After receiving and rejecting several offers from Surgeon General Sternberg, Dr. L. J. Stueber has finally consented to re-enter the army service and will leave Lima day after tomorrow to go to Manila via San Francisco immediately. His legion of friends will not be pleased to learn that he is going to leave Lima, but wish him success and a safe return.

After being urged frequently to re-enter the service Dr. Stueber finally informed the surgeon general that he would accept an appointment only in the general hospital, but would not, on account of the condition of his health, undertake field duty. Today he received the following from General Sternberg:

"Start Friday and report to commander of department of California at San Francisco, for service in surgical department of Manila general hospital."

## FUNERAL SERVICES

Of Mrs. Patrick Keefe Were Held Today.

The last sad rites over the remains of Mrs. Patrick Keefe were performed at St. Rose church this morning at 8:30 o'clock. The large church was filled with the many friends of the deceased who gathered there to pay last respects to one whom through life they had learned to love and honor. Rev. A. E. Manning officiated at the High Mass of Requiem after which he preached a fitting and eloquent funeral sermon. In his eulogy he referred to the long and spotless life of the deceased, and spoke of her firmness in keeping her faith to the end—fighting the good fight which has won for her an everlasting peace. Father Manning also spoke of the good example she has left to her family by the faithful Christian life which she led.

The casket was hidden from view with the many floral offerings from sorrowing friends and relatives. During the services which were very solemn and impressive, the regular choir rendered a beautiful musical service. Mrs. A. C. Feltz, a niece of the deceased sang at the conclusion of the services "Nearer My God to Thee," in a beautiful manner. Five grandsons and one nephew of the deceased acted as pallbearers. They were Michael and C. P. Callahan, Thomas Lawlor, and Edward Keefe, of this city, and Clarence and Edward Keefe, of Cincinnati. Those who were here to attend the funeral from abroad were: Mr. and Mrs. Michael Keefe, and sons Clarence and Edward, of Cincinnati; E. J. O'Connell, of Hartford City, Ind.; Mrs. Rose Connell, daughter Miss Anna May, and son John Connell, of Norwalk; Mrs. John O'Connor, of Dayton; Mrs. C. O'Rourke, of Glynnwood, Ohio; M. C. O'Connor, of Cincinnati; John O'Connor, of Cassstown, Ohio; Daniel Connell, of Ashley, Ind.; J. F. McFarland, of Indianapolis, and conductors Edward H. and P. J. Wolfe, of the O. K. C. & E. railroad, of Stanberry, Mo.

The interment was made in the family lot in Gethsemani cemetery.

A Wonderful Storm. The records of the Hydrographic Bureau at Washington show that the terrible hurricane which wrought wholesale destruction in Porto Rico after August last was longer lived than any storm hitherto reported to the bureau. It lasted from August 3 until August 23, within which time it traveled between 4,000 and 5,000 miles. It also began its career farther east than any tropical storm yet on record. It was first noticed on August 3, about half-way between the coasts of Africa and South America, a little below north latitude 12 degrees. On the 8th its center ravaged Porto Rico, then it turned up the coast of the United States, and was last noticed, fast dying out, about 800 miles directly east of New York.

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## INITIAL

## Week of the New Year

Brings no Starling Discoveries in Oildom.

A Review of the Situation, as it is Seen By a Pittsburg Writer.—Local Field Notes.

## OIL MARKET.

Texas	1.51
Indiana	1.51
Ohio	1.51
Pennsylvania	1.51
Barnesville	1.51
Corning	1.51
New Castle	1.51
North Lima	1.51
South Lima	1.51
Indiana	1.51

The Pittsburg Dispatch said yesterday: "The initial week of the new year introduced no new discoveries in the lower southwest territory. Operations it is true, were seriously handicapped by cold weather and brought developments to a standstill in many of the old as well as the new fields. Production was seriously diminished in the old fields on account of frozen water and lead lines, so that, all in all the start could hardly be called a glowing success from any point of view. Aside from the possibility of some new discovery there would have been nothing, had the conditions been more favorable, to attract attention for there was not a centralization of interest at any one point in either the local or lower southwest fields.

"A year ago all eyes were centered on the Scio field. It was then approaching the zenith of its activity and operators were flocking thither from all parts of the country. Had the autumn discovery on the Bricker farm, northeast of Cadiz, proven anything nearly as good it would now be the scene of greatest activity instead of being almost wholly deserted, and the graveyard of nearly \$200,000 of good hard coin of the realm in the shape of bonus money paid over to the land owner by the generous oil producer. Scarcely an operator at Scio but made a safe investment, and even now it would take an offer of seven figures to induce a few to part with their holdings. The advance in the market price of crude has had much to do with advancing the value of Scio producing property, as elsewhere.

"The scarcity of new producing territory has been an equally formidable factor in boosting values. In the past the operator could be induced to part with his production when the price offered was satisfactory, and so long as he could wildcat or secure new territory have been tested and found barren within the past few years, so that the most experienced operator is at a loss to know which way to turn with the assurance that he can obtain new production should he part with his old. Many local operators have been attracted to the shallow sand territory in the lower southwest and have had very good success. Pleasant county, W. Va., has been the most fruitful in good results, but each succeeding month sees one or more of these congested pools defined and a growing scarcity of the new."

## SALMAGUNDI.

Harry T. Olney, organizer for the Federation of Labor among oil field workers is in the city for the purpose of organizing the local workers. The initial meeting of the local candidates for membership will be held next Sunday.

E. M. Cobb has returned from a business trip to Buffalo.

The Sun Oil Co.'s No. 3 on the Boone farm in the northeast corner of Jackson township, is showing for a heavy producer.

The German oil company commenced spudding its No. 1, on the Noah Sherrick farm this morning.

## Announcement.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for Catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid form embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

## Piano Instruction.

Lynn B. Dana, room 80, Opera House block, second floor. Send for catalogue. 1-3 eod-1m

## THE AUTOMOBILE FAD.

How It Has Spread From Paris to Newport.

The come of up to date smartness is to own and operate an automobile. In Paris the use of the horseless carriage has become a craze. Along the Boulevard Haussmann, the Avenue Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysees automobiles are on pleasant afternoons as plentiful as equipages drawn by horses. It is estimated by the time of the world's fair in 1900 there will not be a single horse left in harness on the streets of Paris. The Duchesse d'Uzes, one of the most original of the fashionable grand ladies of Paris, introduced the fad to society. She was the first woman to propel her own motor carriage along the boulevards and through the Bois. Her son, who early became devoted to automobilism, was her companion. They were noted scorcher and had at least one encounter with the authorities. They were enjoined from further fast riding.

It was not very long until fashionable Parisian women were daff about the "tout taut," their nickname for the horseless carriage, given because of the noise the French petroleum supplied motors make when in action. Parties of automobilists are to be frequently seen on fine days wending their way out the beautiful roads to Versailles or Fontainebleau. It is no unusual thing for parties to start early in the morning and make the run to Versailles in three hours, a distance of over 40 miles. They take breakfast at the end of the trip, the breakfast having been ordered in advance at hotel or club by the host or hostess.

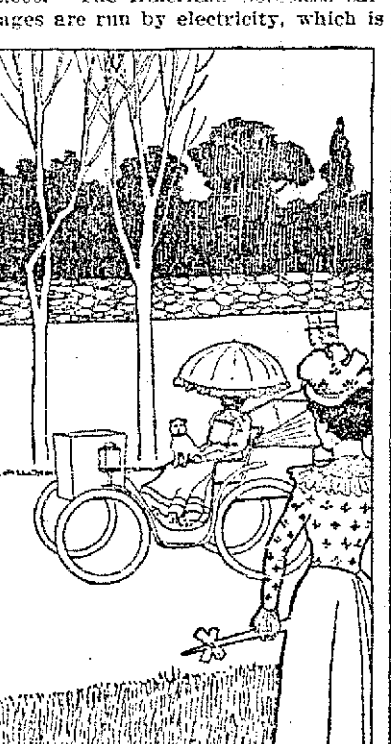
Very ardent automobilists even make the trip to Nice or Trouville, Monte Carlo or other fashionable resorts in their horseless carriages, sometimes sending the machines back by rail and returning in that way.

The European motor carriages are large and supplied with every convenience for long trips, and as continental railway carriages are far from models of luxury the auto carriages are appreciated by the very rich.

Even baby carriages in Paris are now supplied with automatic motors, so that the nursemaids in the Bois de Boulogne have practically a sinecure and unrivaled leisure for flirting with the tall goddames.

In America, particularly in Newport, New York and Chicago, the use of the automobile is rapidly becoming a favorite diversion of society. Many wealthy families expect next season to dispense with their horses and use the horseless carriages entirely. The cost is less and the convenience greater. Besides, it is now considered the ultra chic thing to do.

The cost of an automobile is about \$2,000. The American horseless carriages are run by electricity, which is



MY LADY'S MORNING SPIN.

cheaper and less objectionable in many ways than petroleum. After the carriage has been purchased it costs less than keeping horses and carriage if one considers the wages of a coachman, expense of harness and cost of feeding and caring for a pair of fine horses.

There is on Fifty-second street, New York, a firm that takes charge of the automobiles belonging to private families. They supply motormen who wear the livery of the family, and charge only for the time the man is employed. They rent automobiles for the month for about \$180, and the owner may have his monogram or coat of arms on the bird equipage. A telephone message at any hour will bring the carriage to their door, the company storing the motor with electricity so that it is always in readiness.

In Paris automobile parades and automobile racing are popular. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who is noted for the originality of her entertainments, introduced the automobile parade at Newport recently. Before the parade, in which 30 vehicles, containing ladies and gentlemen whose names are familiar to society columns, passed down Bellevue avenue, where they were welcomed by thousands of admiring spectators, they enjoyed a funny contest on the grounds of Mrs. Belmont's residence, Belcourt.

Obstacles, such as dummy nursemaids and carriages, pedestrians, wagons and even stuffed horses, were placed about the grounds, and the contestants were required to pass these without grazing them. It was a severe test, yet only one slight accident occurred. Prizes were awarded to the most proficient automobilists and prizes for the most handsomely decorated carriages. JANE DEVOY

## DIRECTORS

## Of American National

Were Elected at a Meeting Held Yesterday.

Two of the New Board Are Not Stockholders and Cannot Serve—  
A Resolution Adopted.

Acting in accordance with the decision of Judge Cunningham, who refused an injunction to restrain the stockholders of the American National Bank from holding their regular annual meeting, the representatives of a majority of the stock of that institution met in the president's room at the Bank of Lima yesterday afternoon and elected the following new Board of Directors: R. W. Thrift, M. J. Morris, J. W. Halfhill, Gus Kalb, Louis Koch, F. A. Kolland, Thomas Jones, L. E. Stamets and G. M. McCullough.

Those of the new directory who were present at the meeting adopted a resolution condemning and declaring as unauthorized, the action of president Mayo, of the old board, in bringing the suit against Messrs. Kalb and Michael for the \$18,253.72 that was stolen from the vaults of the bank on Christmas of 1898. By resolution it was also ordered that a copy of the foregoing resolution be filed with the clerk of the court of common pleas.

## QUESTION OF LEGALITY.

A question as to the legality of the action taken by the new board has already been raised and it will probably further complicate the litigation pending in the civil action against Messrs. Kalb and Michael.

Messrs. Louis Koch and Thomas Jones, who are named as new members of the directory are neither of them owners or holders of American National Bank stock, and therefore cannot be directors of the institution, as the law specifies that a director shall hold his office until his successor is elected and qualified, and that a director must in order to qualify, make oath that he is the owner of not less than ten shares of stock. It is claimed by those of the old board who instigated the pending litigation, that the action taken by the stockholders and directors yesterday cannot be recognized as legal and cannot have any bearing upon the case brought by the directors in common pleas court.

## CAT CAUSED

A Woman to Faint Because She Thought It Was a Burglar.

Philadelphia Inquirer: "That was a funny incident that happened the other night," said one of Philadelphia's "finest," "that burglar cat, I mean the cat being mistaken for a burglar. But I remember a much more serious matter than that resulting from the appearance of a cat at a window of the house of a friend of mine living in Brooklyn. One evening in the winter of 1892 my friend's wife was sitting in the back parlor on the ground floor waiting for her husband to come home to tea. It was quite dark, but she had not lighted the lamp and was doing a little dreaming, I suppose. Something happened, and when my friend let himself in with his latch-key he found his wife on the floor in a dead faint. He did all he knew to bring her back to consciousness, unsuccessfully, and finally had to leave her and run out for a doctor, who, fortunately, lived only a couple of doors away. After a lot of trouble the doctor resuscitated her, but she immediately became hysterical and went off again. In her hysterics she kept calling out that there was a man trying to get in at the window. The next day she described him as a man with a rough fur cap and a beard and striped coat; that's all she could tell, and as it was so dark, he tried to break the window, but when she shrieked and fell in a faint he must have been frightened and escaped. Of course, the story was peep-pooled, but the lady insisted she was right. Two days later my friend went home and found her again unconscious. This time she was so seriously frightened that she was several days before she was able to attend to her household duties, and her mother came to stay with her. Another two days passed. There had been no further attempt on the part of any man to break in. This mother had persuaded her daughter to take a nap, saying she would pre- take, and she went down stairs to do so. It was a little later than usual, and my friend was already due home. In fact, he had the key in the keyhole, when his ears were saluted by a series of piercing shrieks. He rushed into the house and found his mother-in-law in a faint and his wife gibbering like an idiot and pointing at the window, on the sill outside of which sat a huge Angora cat, with one paw up at the pane; it was nearly two years before his wife recovered her reason."

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## LEASE

## Is Considered Valuable

And the Plaintiff Wants His Rights Restored.

An Action Which Brings a Good Paying Field Into Litigation Filed This Afternoon.

A suit of considerable importance was filed at the clerk's office this afternoon by H. O. Bentley and Goeke & Hoskins, which involves an interest in one of the most valuable oil leases in Mercer county. The parties to the suit are John B. Winkelman vs. J. J. Dunn and the Buckeye Pipe Line.

The allegations are that Dunn, who is a resident at St. Marys, entered into an agreement on January 8th, 1895, with Samuel and Elizabeth Flowers, whereby he secured a lease of 40 acres of land in Center township, Mercer county, getting the exclusive right for drilling and operating the land for oil and gas purposes.

The plaintiff in the case purchased a 1/2 interest in the lease on March 23d, 1895, but that on March 9th, 1896, the defendant, without plaintiff's consent, cancelled the lease to the original owners, and on the following day procured a new lease on the premises upon practically the same conditions. The plaintiff says he had not transferred his interest in the former lease, nor consented to its cancellation, but he has been withheld from enjoying the profits of several good paying wells since drilled on the premises.

The Buckeye Pipe Line is made a defendant for the reason that it has purchased the oil taken from the wells and the plaintiff asks that there be an accounting against the defendants, and that they be enjoined from interfering with the plaintiff's interests.

## THE COMPANY DENIES.

A demurrer was filed today in the ejectment proceedings instituted by city solicitor Henderson against the C. H. & D. railroad in the Findlay street opening case. The demurrer is based on the ground that the averments in the petition are insufficient at law.

## IN SESSION TOMORROW.

The county commissioners will be in session tomorrow for the transaction of business. The granting of the franchise giving to the Toledo, Lima & Cincinnati Electric railroad a right of way through the county will come up for consideration.

## AGAIN POSTPONED.

A further investigation into the alleged insanity of Mary Dever, of Amanda township, was to have been made by Judge Robb yesterday, but he again postponed the hearing to await the presence of Mrs. Dever's brother, who is at present ill at his home in Sidney.

## IN PROBATE COURT.

E. E. Pyle was yesterday appointed guardian of Harry and Frank Pyle, minors.

## NOTES.

A transcript from the docket of Justice Wist was filed at the clerk's office today to establish a lien against Alex. Fleming in favor of J. Bechtel for \$24.43. H. O. Bentley.

## Cold Water Soap.

Now on sale by all grocers. 70-6

## TIBETAN DEATH DANCES.

"Ceremony of the Sacrificial Body of the Dead Year."

Very strange performances are the death dances of the Tibetan mystery-plays, one of which is performed on the last three days of the year and is called "the ceremony of the sacrificial body of the dead year." The effigy of a man made out of dough as lifelike as possible and having inside a distinct heart and all the entrails filled with a red fluid, is placed by four cemetery ghouls in sight of the numerous spectators in the center of the yard, and at once hands of skeleton ghosts rush upon the corpse to attack it. This is the time to display the necromantic power of Lamaism over the evil spirits. Monks and lamas come forth and go through a series of ceremonies, the magic effect of which keeps the fiends away. But a more formidable devil, with great horns and possessed of superior powers, makes his appearance and takes the field. Whereupon a saint or an incarnation of Buddha himself comes to the rescue, sprays flour on the enemy, makes mystic signs and utters incantations. The skeleton-ghosts and the big fiend grovel before him and implore mercy. He graciously yields to their supplications and allows them to partake of a sacramental meal. While they kneel before him he gives to each one of them a little flour to eat and a drink out of a vessel of holy water. This concludes the day's performance. The corpse, however, is not destined to be preserved. On the next day the light is renewed, and after a cannonade with blessed mustard seed and other exorcisms, an awful demon appears whose title is "The Holy King of Religion." He wears the head of a bull, a dagger in the right and the effigy of a human heart in the left hand. This strange figure seems to represent the main deity of the ancient Tibetans when they were still in the habit of offering human sacrifices, not in effigy, but in reality. The demon god has been converted by Buddha and becomes a protector of Buddhism. He is now satisfied with "man sacrifices in effigy, and the man made of dough, being supposed to be an enemy of Tibet, is surrendered to him. He dances round the figure of the man on the ground, stabs him, binds his feet in a snare, and at last cuts off his limbs. He slits open his breast, takes out his bleeding heart, lungs, and other intestines. At this moment a horde of monsters falls upon the remnants of the dismembered dough-man and scatters them in all directions. The pieces are collected again in a silver basin and the holy king of religion, eating a morsel, throws them up in the air. This is the signal for the finale; the pieces are caught and fought for by the demons, and at last the crowd of spectators joins the general scramble for pieces of dough, representing human flesh, which they either eat or treasure up as talismans.—Open Court.

## This Cat Has False Teeth.

This is a story about a remarkable pussy cat. It can boast of what no other feline in the world possesses—a set of false teeth. Some weeks ago the household pet mewled pitifully and refused to touch the daily allowance of meat that was given her, James Dever, her owner, lives in Morristown, Pa. He was very much distressed at seeing the poor animal apparently ill and suffering without being able to learn the cause. Finally it occurred to him perhaps the cat had the toothache. He promptly examined her gums and found they were very inflamed. The surgeon recommended a visit to the dentist. The dentist said the decayed teeth must be removed before any relief from pain would be had. Finally the dentist laughingly suggested that the cat would have to have false teeth or die. After rubbing pussy's gums well with cocaine-saturated antiseptic cotton, the teeth were pulled. In a few days the first set of false teeth ever made for a cat was put in her mouth. She was ill at ease for some time—after a little she grew used to the new molars. At the present time she is well and happy. She now eats her food regularly and seems to enjoy the same freedom in masticating it she did previous to losing her teeth.—New York Herald.



## BRITISH ARMY SYSTEM.

Prospects Before a Soldier Who Joins the Ranks.

NOT VERY BRIGHT AT FIRST SIGHT.

There Are, However, High Places to Which the Common Soldier May Reasonably Aspire—Rate of Wages Paid to Tommy Atkins—Number of Deserters.

"The difficulty with recruiting now," said a veteran staff sergeant who was accosted by a writer in Chambers' Journal, "is that men look at everything so very much from a business point of view. They're not fellows who are broke. They join the ranks because they get so much reliable comfort—food and lodging and time for taking pleasure without being too tired to enjoy it. Still, whenever there is a war scare on, there's always plenty to come up to the scratch. One thing is, there's no good telling lies to them, no good at all. They know very well indeed what they're doing when they come to me."

Still they do come. See the smart, well-dressed country candidate, the decent looking ex-civil man, the boy looking springy, the educated middle class, the cautious looking member of the rolling lower class, all ready—nay, eager—to take the queen's shilling. But later, a baronet's son joined the ranks, and so did the son of a Montreal medical professor in McGill university. Young fellows who have failed at Sandhurst, varsity men of spirit sickened with the dismal prospect of a career at 175 a year; other fellows out of a love of adventure and a desire to see the world across the seas; decent mechanics and honest laborers tired of the monotony of their lives or out of a job through a spree, are all found at the recruiting depot.

Let us see what actually are the young soldier's conditions and prospects today with the colors. During the past year an addition has been made to the army of 2,500 men, so that in the estimates for 1899-1900 the number of men of all ranks in the total of the regular army, exclusive of India, is returned at 154,533. The establishment of British regiments in India is given as 73,157, the same as last year.

Tommy Atkins, when he first dons his uniform, has, broadly speaking, the same chances before him that a youth has who quits his father's house to enter an office in a city of about 250,000 inhabitants. To put it in the briefest possible way, a young soldier on joining the British army today may be said to receive in pay, ration, lodging, clothing, etc., the equivalent of not less than 15 shillings a week, which sum gradually increases according to his conduct and promotion. After deducting all stoppages a well-conducted soldier has at his own disposal about 5 shillings a week, most of which he may very easily set aside. For well educated soldiers, who are also well educated, there is a prospect of quick promotion. If professionally fit, and the pay of the noncommissioned officer compares very favorably with the wages of artisans in civil life. An ordinary sergeant of a line regiment gets 17s. 6d. a week clear money, a color sergeant £1 2s. and a quartermaster sergeant £1 8s. while a regimental sergeant major gets £1 10s. and a superintending clerk £1 18s. 6d. The last two men rank as the warrant officers of a battalion, as also do the master gunners of the Royal Artillery.

All these honorable posts are open to the deserving young soldier, but what is not so generally known is that there are two appointments among the commissioned officers that are filled exclusively by men from the ranks—that of quartermaster—there are 345 quartermasters in the army, with pay at the rate of 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per day—and that of riding master, with daily pay varying from 10s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. After 21 years' service, should the soldier get so far—and it is quite possible for him to do so if he wishes and if there is no physical bar—he is entitled, on discharge, to a pension varying with his rank as follows: Privates, gunners, etc., receive from 3d. to 18. 6d. per day; noncommissioned officers, from 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. a day, and let it be noted that there are altogether 14,000 sergeants of every grade in the army; warrant officers, from 3s. to 5s. per day, and there are two of these grades. Should a soldier during the first three months of his service desire to leave the army he may claim his discharge on payment of £10; during the last year 1,649 men claimed their discharge on this footing. After three months' service the sum will be £15, and the permission of the other commanding is necessary. Discharges by purchase are allowed to the fullest extent consistent with the requirements of the service; last year 1,574 men were allowed to leave on payment of £18. This is called "discharge by indulgence."

But there are "side shows" in the army, if we may so dub the auxiliary branches of it, of which the public never hears, because, though the men are longing to them are regularly drilled as soldiers, their duties are noncombatant, and though they share in the dangers of a campaign they have no part in the glory of a battle. Yet they have the best "plums" in the army for all that. Two of these auxiliary arms of the service may be instanced, the medical staff corps and the army service corps. The former is under the immediate command of the director general, army medical department, and is intended for the performance of duties connected with the military hospitals and for rendering assistance to the sick and wounded in time of war. This branch provides for an unusually large number of warrant and noncommissioned officers—namely, one out of every

four men—and as the quartermasters of the army medical staff are selected from the warrant officers of the same corps there is also a very good prospect of those who merit such advancement rising to commissioned rank. The army service corps is composed of clerks, tradesmen and artisans of almost every sort, and the recruits for it are required to be able to read and write and to produce certificates of good character. They must be from 18 to 35 years of age and measure from 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 6 inches. In this arm of the service, which is composed chiefly of little men, the prospects of promotion are exceptionally good, owing to the large number of warrant and noncommissioned officers on its establishment. The weekly rates of ordinary pay are as follows: Warrant officers, from £1 16s. 9d. to £2 2s.; staff sergeants, £1 6s. 3d. to £1 13s. 3d.; sergeants, 13s. 1d.; privates, 13s. 2d. But this is not all. In addition to the above, corps pay is granted to all men below the rank of staff sergeants at rates varying from 1s. 9d. to 8s. 2d. per week, and good conduct pay is also granted according to length of service. The gratuities on transfer to the reserve are the same as in other branches of the service.

Throughout the army soldiers serving with the colors who are medically fit for the service may re-engage to complete 21 years' service under the following conditions: Warrant officers and sergeants, after nine years' service, have the right to re-engage, subject to the veto only of the secretary of state for war. Corporals, bombardiers, bandmen and artificers, after nine years' service, may re-engage with the permission of their commanding officers. Other soldiers of good character may re-engage after completing 11 years' service. Warrant officers have at any time the right to extend their service to 12 years with the colors, and noncommissioned officers, after a year's probation, have the same right. Noncommissioned officers who fail to exercise this right and other soldiers will be permitted, after three years' service and under certain conditions, to extend their service to 12 years with the colors. One often hears it idly said that there are now no long service pensions granted in the army. The reader can easily make out from the foregoing statements that the way to such pensions is today as unobstructed in the army as it ever was.

But now, suppose the soldier has no wish to serve long enough to secure the coveted life pension and on completing his term prefers to enter civil life either as a reserve soldier or a discharged one, what are his chances of obtaining employment? First, there is already a certain amount of government employment reserved for him. The postmaster general has decided that certain vacancies among provincial letter carriers and the auxiliary postmen in London are in future to be offered to discharged soldiers and army reserve men of good character. Work is also provided for many old soldiers in the royal arsenal, the royal army clothing department, the army ordnance department, the customs and other government departments. Secondly, many ex-soldiers obtain employment in the metropolitan police and in borough police and county constabulary throughout the United Kingdom. Thirdly, employment for deserving soldiers is likewise afforded by many of the railway companies and in the corps of commissionaries. Fourthly, a register for civil employment is kept at the headquarters of all regimental districts, with the view of assisting discharged or transferred soldiers of good character to obtain employment in civil life. Fifthly, a national association for the employment of reserved and discharged soldiers has been established for the purpose of introducing to employers of labor soldiers of reliable character on their discharge or transfer to the reserve. Men are registered without fee at the offices of this association for employment as clerks, collectors, attendants, caretakers, timekeepers, night watchmen, conductors, car men, policemen, musicians, grooms, porters, laborers, servants, etc.

One word in conclusion about the darkest spot in Tommy Atkins' record for the past year. There were 4,107 deserters, but 1,759 discovered their mistake and, like wise men, returned before they drifted, as they would have done, into mischief and ruined themselves for life.

**Pertinent.**  
If flour is contraband of war, might not President Kruger feel constrained to withhold it from the British soldiers who are his prisoners?—New York World.

**The Voice of the Women of England.**  
We have lent to our country all (Well knowing, well counting the cost), By her colors to stand or fall. The treasures we hold to the most.

In the sign of our winning breath, In the sob of our nightly prayer, We know, to the portals of death, Our brave ones will do or dare.

And the wires of fate have in charge The tidings for which we sigh, Whether horrors our hearts enlarge Or fond hopes our pulses quicken.

Ah, what shall be born of today Or what, then, brought forth tomorrow Is the care that has come to stay. The anxious thought, kin to sorrow.

'Tis the link that in close drawn band Near brings us each unto each, Which helping hand held out to hand In emotions too potent for speech.

If the lessons we're learning today Were needed in truth and in deed To show us the narrow gateway And lead us therein to make speed,

Then grant us to lay it to heart, Let Father, thy chast'ning case, Make foul hands of war to depart And send us white angels of peace!

—E. C. (Quotations of) Cork in Pall Mall Gazette.

## SEIZURE OF FLOURSHIPS

Exporters Regard Question Raised as of Great Importance.

ITS INTERNATIONAL ASPECT.

Advice on the Rights of Neutrals Based on the Laurence Marques Incident Sought by Shippers in New York—Views of an Expert on the Seizure.

Exporters throughout New York city were recently discussing with much interest the recent acts of the British government in virtually seizing three vessels bound from New York for Lourenço Marques, in Delagoa Bay, Portuguese East Africa. The cargoes affected by Great Britain's action, consisting entirely of American products bound for a neutral port, are considered, says the New York Times, as having raised a question of momentous importance to American merchants, especially in view of the worldwide expansion of American commerce.

The three vessels whose cargoes have been interfered with, the Beatrice, the Mashona and the Maria, the two first named being English and the third Dutch, carried among other American products about 20,000 barrels of flour shipped by the Pennsylvania Export and Milling company, and it is believed in the absence of more definite information from the seat of the trouble, that it was this shipment principally that caused the English warships to take action. Therefore the advice and opinions of specialists in international law were being sought by shippers the other day regarding flour as a contraband of war.

The New York agents of the milling company admitted that the entire shipment on the three steamers for Delagoa Bay was consigned to warehouses in Johannesburg, although they disclaimed any knowledge of its being intended for use by the Boer government. A. J. Toomey, one of the milling company's agents, said that they were not certain whether their shipment had been seized or that the vessels had simply been warned away from Lourenço Marques. In either case, he said, his company was left in a peculiar predicament owing to the fact that the various papers dealing with the shipment had gone by mail to Johannesburg houses and could not be recovered immediately.

"We have no other shipments in transit to Delagoa, fortunately," said Mr. Toomey, "and under the circumstances it is not likely that we will have."

Ulysses D. Edye of Flint, Edye & Co., who had shipments on the detained vessels, when seen, made light of the whole question. "The value of our entire shipment," he said, "does not exceed \$5,000. It consisted of ordinary merchandise, mostly canned goods, and was of not much importance. We are perfectly confident that the British government, whatever disposition it makes of the goods, will pay well for them, as I don't think it will put needless obstacles in the way of American merchants. The chief importance of this matter, of course, lies in its relation to international law. International law is not established by a union of nations, but rather in precedents established by one nation and acquiesced in by others. England may be establishing a precedent in this case, and the attitude of other nations may be watched with interest, for this case, in its international aspect, presents several new and important features. All we can do is to watch and wait our government's action."

Edward K. Jones of 45 Cedar street, who acted as special counsel for the American government in cases of vessels seized during the Spanish-American war, said that in the case of the Delagoa Bay seizures there were several questions to be considered. "The first question arising," he said, "is whether flour is a contraband of war. For many years England, owing to her supremacy on the seas, has largely assumed the task of deciding as to what is contraband. The list of articles constituting contraband of war, however, is yet far from complete, and precedents are being constantly established. If England proves that she is conducting a campaign of reduction and ultimately contemplates the investment of Johannesburg or Pretoria, for instance, she can, I think, rightly claim that large shipments of flour and other food stuffs destined for Transvaal cities are for the aid and comfort of the enemy."

"As war is now officially recognized between the two countries, England might claim that though the investment of the Boer capital is remote the enemy might still be laying in stores for that contingency. If these contentions were all proved, it would make no difference whether the vessels carrying such cargoes were neutral or were bound for neutral ports. The proceedings would be considered as being directed toward the cargoes and not toward the vessels."

Inquiry at the various steamship offices developed the fact that none of the vessels now en route from New York to South Africa has any shipments for Delagoa Bay. Edward N. Norton of Norton & Son, agents for the three vessels detained on the African coast, said: "We will receive goods for delivery at Delagoa Bay, but with the express provision that we will not be responsible for their delivery. Shippers are naturally unwilling to take this risk, and at present Lourenço Marques is practically eliminated from our list of ports."

Herbert Barber of Barber & Co. spoke in a similar strain regarding Delagoa Bay shipments.



## Skin-Tortured Babies CRY FOR CUTICURA.

Instant relief and sleep, in a hot bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA OINTMENT. A blessing to skin-tortured infants and worn-out, worried parents. Sold everywhere. Soap, 25c. Ointment, 50c. Pottery D. 25c. Cuticura, 25c. Soap, 25c. Ointment, 50c. Pottery D. 25c. Cuticura, 25c.

## DOCTORS ON ALL TRAINS.

Scheme Suggested by President Bachs of the Medical-Legal Society. President Albert Bachs of the Medical-Legal society advanced a proposition at the November dinner of the organization the other night which, if adopted, would take care of a large percentage of the overproduction of medical colleges in these times, says the New York Journal. He suggested that there be a regular physician, paid by the railway company, on trains and that on long trips a hospital car with a full complement of physicians, surgeons and nurses be carried.

The dinner was held at the Hotel St. Andrew in New York. There were only 11 members present, but the dinner went right along and was followed by a business session at which 18 officers were elected. It was after the election of officers that Dr. Bachs set forth his idea. He asserted that the traveling public is inadequately protected by the corporations that run varnished cars and allow porters to prey. Setting forth that ocean steamships have surgeons aboard to take care of passengers, he asked why the same rule should not apply to railway trains. It is true, he admitted, that when a man gets ill on a train the train can be stopped, and he can be put off and taken care of, but he maintained that great suffering and inconvenience would be avoided were there a physician on the spot. In case a traveler should be stricken on a train with a contagious disease Dr. Bachs pointed out that the train surgeon could isolate the unfortunate immediately and thus avoid danger of infection. Urgently he set forth a claim that on long runs of through trains a hospital car is as much required as a baggage car. Dr. Bachs said that a railroad company is liable for damages where a conductor allows a person suffering from contagious disease to get aboard in case damage to the health of other passengers results. He insisted that his suggestions were practicable. "The mere fact," he concluded, "that the precautions necessary to avoid injury to the patrons are so expensive as to consume all the profits of the business is not enough to show that such precautions are unreasonable."

## TRUST OF CHILD BEGGARS.

Those in Chicago Assigned Certain Territory to Each Other.

The existence of a beggars' trust, which regulates the selling of chewing gum and matches and the collection of alms in the down town office buildings in Chicago, was apparently disclosed in the juvenile court the other day, says the New York Times. Norah Greeley, a 12-year-old girl who has for more than a year sold chewing gum and begged in the Masonic temple, informed Judge Tuttle that she would not dare beg in the city hall or in any building except her own because "they" would not let her. "They," she said, were the other little girls who begged and who agreed not to invade one another's territory. Norah and her little sister Mary, 4 years old, were brought into court by Officer Goggin of the Visitation and Aid society, who told the court that for more than a year the parents of the little girls, Thomas and Mary Greeley, otherwise known as Grady or Conley, had been supported by the profits of Norah's labor.

## QUICK RELIEF

Got a headache?  
Never been able to find anything to relieve it?  
Never mind—Try

Dr. James' Headache Powders.

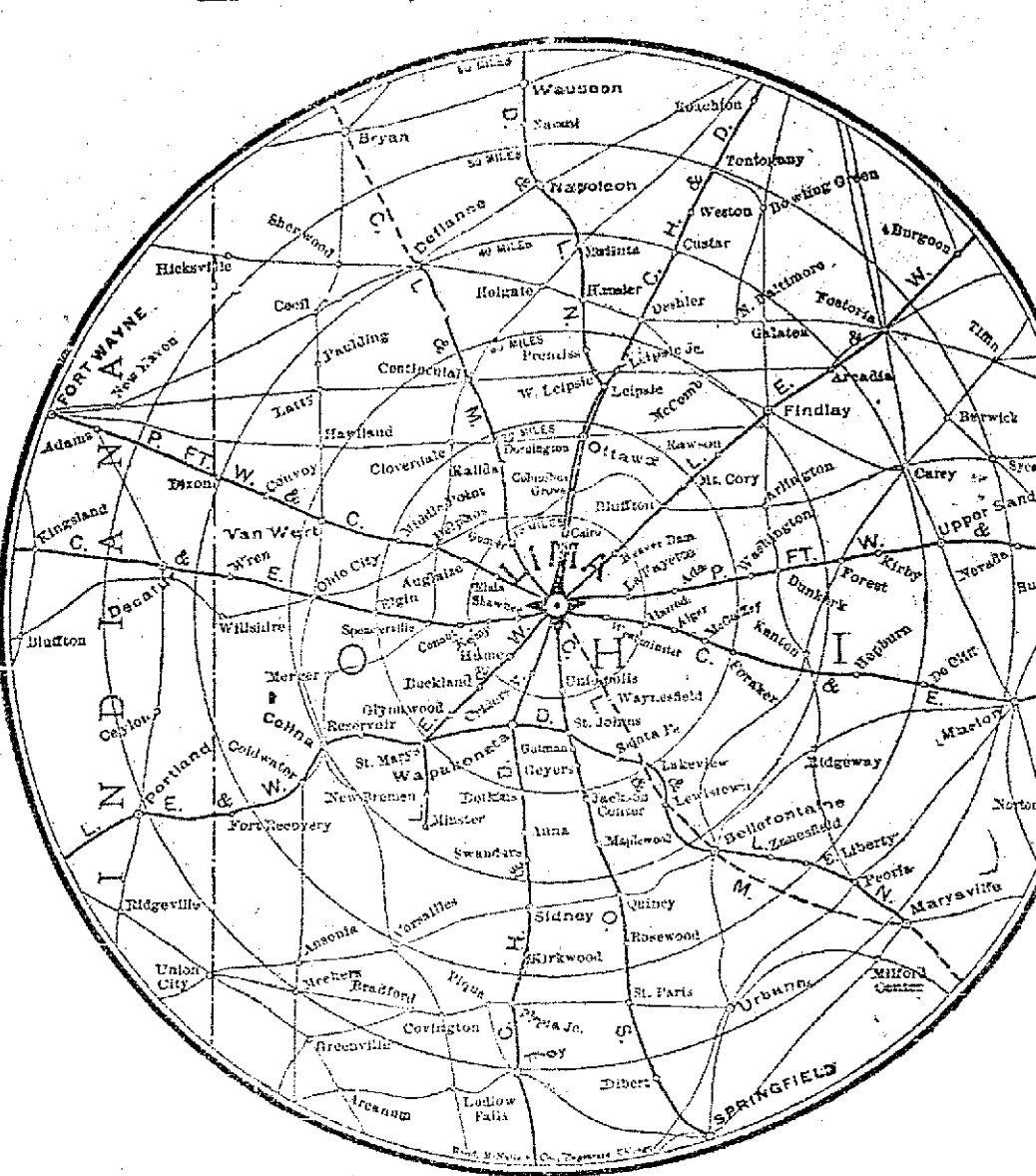
Absolutely harmless—  
couldn't hurt a baby.  
But they will cure headache.

Don't Take a Substitute.  
At all Drug Stores.  
4 doses 10 cents.

Cure Where Others Fail.

## Map Showing Railroads and all Stations Within a Radius of Sixty Miles of

## LIMA, OHIO.



## Why Lima is a Good City for Wholesale Business

It is located in northwestern Ohio, with direct railroad connection with every county in the state, and with every part of the United States.

Twenty (20) local freight trains arrive and leave Lima every day except Sunday, Lima being a division point on all lines.

Forty-six (46) passenger trains in and out of Lima every day.

Seventy-five to one hundred through freight trains pass through Lima every day.

The following Express Companies handle business out of Lima to all points at one rate:  
Adams Express Company.  
American Express Company.  
National Express Company.  
Pacific Express Company.  
Southern Express Company.  
United States Express Company.  
Wells-Fargo Express Company.

## Why Lima is a Good City for Manufacturing Industries

It has two direct lines to the Jackson County Coal Fields, and one line to the Hocking Coal Fields. COAL IS CHEAP.

It is a direct shipping point to any part of the United States.

It has abundance of natural gas.

It has manufactured gas at low cost.

It has a good electric light and power plant.

It has cheap curd and fuel oil.

It has water facilities to meet all needs.

It has the best fire department in the state. IT HAS SEVEN RAILROADS:

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.  
Columbus, Lima & Milwaukee Railway.  
Detroit & Lima Northern Railway.  
Erie Railway.  
Lake Erie & Western Railroad.  
Ohio Southern Railroad.  
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

## POSTOFFICE SCHEDULE.

Mails are closed at the Lima post-office for points designated at the following hours:

A. M.	P. M.
1:30..... NEW YORK..... 9:15	1:30..... C. H. & D. North..... 4:15
9:15..... NEW YORK..... 2:15	11:15..... C. H. & D. South..... 3:40
7:00..... NEW YORK..... 2:00	9:10..... C. H. & D. South..... 3:40
11:15..... NEW YORK..... 4:15	12 M..... D. & L. N. North..... 2:15
8:15..... PHILADELPHIA..... 2:15	10:50..... D. & L. N. South..... 2:15
7:00..... PHILADELPHIA..... 2:15	3:15..... Erie, East..... 3:00
1:30..... BOSTON..... 9:15	12:45..... Erie, West..... 3:00
8:15..... BOSTON..... 2:15	10:50..... Erie, West..... 3:00
7:00..... BOSTON..... 2:15	9:10..... L. E. & W. East..... 1:10
11:15..... BOSTON..... 4:15	2:00..... L. E. & W. West..... 1:10
8:15..... PITTSBURG..... 2:15	2:00..... O. S. South..... 2:15
7:00..... PITTSBURG..... 2:15	7:00..... Penn., East..... 9:15
12:45..... CHICAGO..... 2:45	1:30..... Penn. West..... 2:45
9:10..... CHICAGO..... 4:35	9:10..... Penn. West..... 2:45
10:50..... CHICAGO..... 4:15	
1:30..... ST. LOUIS..... 2:45	
5:00..... ST. LOUIS..... 3:40	
9:10..... ST. LOUIS..... 3:40	
12 M..... ST. LOUIS..... 4:15	
1:30..... DETROIT..... 4:15	
10:50..... DETROIT..... 4:15	
11:15..... DETROIT..... 4:15	
1:30..... CLEVELAND..... 9:15	
8:15..... CLEVELAND..... 1:10	
7:00..... CLEVELAND..... 2:15	
11:15..... CLEVELAND..... 4:15	
1:30..... CINCINNATI..... 3:40	
5:00..... CINCINNATI..... 3:40	
9:10..... CINCINNATI..... 3:40	
12 M..... CINCINNATI..... 3:40	
1:30..... COLUMBUS..... 2:15	
8:15..... COLUMBUS..... 3:00	
5:00..... COLUMBUS..... 3:40	
7:00..... COLUMBUS..... 3:40	
9:10..... COLUMBUS..... 3:40	
12 M..... COLUMBUS..... 3:40	
8:15..... WASHINGTON..... 9:15	
5:00..... WASHINGTON..... 1:10	
7:00..... WASHINGTON..... 2:15	
12 M..... WASHINGTON..... 4:15	

Ar. STAR ROUTE SERVICE. Dep.  
11:00..... West. Minster and West. Newton..... 3:00  
10:00..... Allentown..... A. M. 10:30  
12 M..... Gomer..... 3:15  
2:00 P. M., Yoder, Layton and South Warsaw..... 3:00

1:30..... BUFFALO..... 9:15  
8:15..... BUFFALO..... 1:10  
11:15..... BUFFALO..... 2:15  
7:00..... BUFFALO..... 3:00  
4:15..... BUFFALO..... 4:15

1:30..... EASTERN STATES..... 1:10  
8:15..... EASTERN STATES..... 2:15  
7:00..... EASTERN STATES..... 9:15  
11:15..... EASTERN STATES..... 3:00  
4:15..... EASTERN STATES..... 4:15

12:45..... WESTERN STATES..... 2:45  
1:30..... WESTERN STATES..... 2:45  
5:00..... WESTERN STATES..... 3:00  
9:10..... WESTERN STATES..... 3:00  
10:50..... WESTERN STATES..... 3:00

1:30..... NORTHERN STATES..... 4:15  
10:50..... NORTHERN STATES..... 4:15  
11:15..... NORTHERN STATES..... 4:15

12:45..... SOUTHERN STATES..... 3:40  
1:30..... SOUTHERN STATES..... 3:40  
5:00..... SOUTHERN STATES..... 3:40  
9:10..... SOUTHERN STATES..... 3:40  
12 M..... SOUTHERN STATES..... 3:40

N. B.—The prices and terms are as follows:  
No. 1—In Buckram cloth, the set complete for \$1.00 cash and \$3.00 per month. Price, \$4.00.  
No. 2—In Half Morocco, \$2.00 cash, and \$3.00 per month. Price, \$5.00.  
No. 3—In Sheep, an color, \$3.00 cash, and \$4.00 per month. Price, \$7.00.  
30 per cent. deducted from less above prices if full amount is paid within thirty days after receipt of books.  
Call at or drop postal card to DOWN-ARD'S BOOK STORE for full information, 228 N. Main Street, Lima, Ohio.

"THERE IS SCIENCE IN NEATNESS."  
BE WISE AND USE

SAPOLIO

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Cure for all ailments. Sold by H. P. Vockman, N. E. cor. Main and North Sts. Lima, Ohio.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Cure for all ailments. Sold by H. P. Vockman, N. E. cor. Main and North Sts. Lima, Ohio.







## PARENTS

### Of Lima's Soldier Boys

#### Are Deeply Anxious About the Absent Lads.

No Tidings Have Been Received from Many of Them for More Than Two Months Past.

While the untold war of conquest continues in the Philippines and the administration scandals continue in the United States, the gravest apprehension is suffered in the hearts of many relatives and friends of the brave boys who, in the far away islands of the Philippine archipelago are being daily sacrificed in McKinley's political juggling of American arms.

Lima has about half a hundred sons in the United States army, most of them being in the cavalry and infantry service on Luzon Island, and no tidings have been received from many of them for more than two months. The Lima boys have been in the Philippines for nearly seven months and until the last two months, the parents and friends received letters from most of them as frequently as once each week, the tidings coming regularly even after the boys had gone into the field with generals Lawton, Young and others, but suddenly the letters ceased coming. Deaths or wounds among the officers are always reported promptly by Gen. Otis, but very little attention is ever given either in the Philippines or in Washington to the enlisted men who suffer the greatest hardships and the brunt of all the battles.

In the "Capitol Chat" of the Washington Post recently appeared the following:

"Look unto the gorgeous sunsets of which Homer writes in the Iliad, like the brilliant beauty of the poppy, like the ruddy glow that flashes from some lighthouse across the sea, is John Wesley Gaines' necktie."

When Mr. Gaines made his appearance in the House yesterday the temperature rose 10 degrees, while in the immediate neighborhood of his cravat it was at boiling point. The vividness of the tie was as emphatic as its warmth. Like the prodigal son, it was visible a long way off. Members shaded their eyes when they looked in Mr. Gaines' direction, for the brilliancy was blinding.

Now, the cravat which Gordon, of Ohio, wears is different. It is conspicuous enough, heaven knows, but its peculiar glory lies in the fact that it is a rich and lovely green. Gordon got it on the Bowery, in New York, when he was in that city during the holidays, and now he is trying to make his colleagues believe that it is a London-imported article. It is of peacock style, with beautiful circles of rich green, like the "eyes" in a peacock's tail. The green is a fine contrast to Mr. Gordon's countenance, which glows with the ruddiness of good health.

The present list of retail grocery stores in this city is to be augmented by an addition of two new ones. H. R. Manning and brother, of Middletown, Ohio, are opening a grocery in the Kibby block, to be known as Mannings cash grocery. Hawisher brothers, who conduct a grocery on West High street, are preparing to open a branch store in the block on south Main street, which they recently purchased from the Ashton estate.

Leonard Walther, the tailor, wishes to correct a statement published in another paper that the goods in his shop were badly damaged by water used to put out the fire in the Duffield block. The only damage to his apartment was the loosening of the plaster on the ceiling about a foot in diameter. Not a drop of water reached his stock.

The Piqua Dispatch tells a good joke on C. C. Senk, the genial manager of the Piqua Opera House. "Wicks" sent a messenger from the opera house to a barber shop with the request that he be sent the Mirror and Clipper, (two dramatic papers). The barber sent him a pair of hair clippers and a looking glass, and the last seen of the manager he had just kicked himself over Favorite Hill.

Treasurer Lutz says: "All property on which last June taxes are unpaid should be paid on or before January 15th, 1900, to prevent them from be-

ing offered for sale on January 16th, 1900, under the law authorizing the sale of property for delinquency of taxes.

The Wimodanahsis circle will meet Thursday afternoon, Jan. 11th, from 2 to 5 at the home of Mrs. J. P. Stamets, south Elizabeth street.

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

Wm. Watt is a visitor at Wapakoneta today.

Dr. Burton went to Wapakoneta this morning.

J. B. Parker, of Van Wert, was a visitor in Lima yesterday.

H. L. Lellich, of Delphos, was a visitor at the court house yesterday.

Miss Agnes C. O'Connor has suffered a relapse of lagrippe and is very ill.

Miss Edith Grove, of Delaware, Ohio, is the guest of Mrs. M. T. Bedford, this week.

Mrs. C. F. Lufkin will leave tomorrow for New York, where she will remain for two months.

Mrs. Brown, wife of chief dispatcher W. E. Brown, of the L. E. & W., is quite ill at their home on west Kibby street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Langan, of south Metcalf street, were called to Chicago last night, by the critical illness of his brother, who is in a hospital there.

Miss Madge Mitchell and her friend, Miss Vincent, and Miss Nella Richie, returned yesterday to resume their studies, after spending their holiday vacation in Lima.

#### TWELVE-SIXTY

### It Cost Tom Craig for Striking a Stranger.

A young man giving his name as Tom Craig became engaged in an argument with an unknown, insulting fellow at the P. Ft. W. & C. depot yesterday afternoon and when the fellow called him a vile name he landed a stiff right hander on his mouth. Craig was arrested and this morning was fined \$12.50. He could not pay the amount and was committed.

#### TRUSTEES

### Of Children's Home Hold Their Annual Meeting.

The trustees of the Allen county Children's Home held their annual meeting yesterday. David Higbee was re-elected superintendent of the Home and Dr. Bice was re-elected physician for the institution.

#### The Loss of Gold is Great.

The loss of health is more. Health is lost by neglecting to keep the blood pure, but it is regained by purifying, enriching and vitalizing the blood with the great health restorer, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who thought health had been permanently lost have been made perfectly well by taking this great medicine. Your experience may be the same.

Hood's Pills are gentle, yet always effective.

#### Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Citizens Loan and Building Co., will be held in its office on Friday evening at 7 o'clock, Jan. 19th, 1900, for the election of three directors and auditors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Lima, O., Dec. 19, 1899.

6-stu-wiv GHO. FELTZ, Sec'y.

Treasurer Lutz says that the treasurer's books will close on January 20, and that the office will be open on the evenings of the 16th, 17th and 18th of January, from 7 until 9 o'clock, for the accommodation of the public.

For first class workmanship in horse shoeing and blacksmithing, go to Adam Fritz's shop, rear of Musser's barn. Special attention given to lame or interfering horses. Call and see his new invention for leveling horses' feet. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices moderate. 1-8d3tw2t

Cut in two—the prices of Boots and Shoes at the Receiver's sale, 135 north Main street. 5-4t

Scratch, scratch, scratch; unable to attend to business during the day or sleep during the night. Itching ples—horrible plague. Doan's Ointment cures. Never fails. At any drug store, 50 cents.

## IMMENSE

### Is the Railroad System

#### Of Which the L. E. & W. Lines are Now a Part.

M. E. Ingalls Confirms the Story of the Recent Deal and Says Newman Will be President.

In regard to the extensions of the Vanderbilt interest to more railroads, president M. E. Ingalls is quoted as saying that it is certain the Vanderbilts now own the Big Four. The Lake Erie & Western has passed under the control of the Lake Shore, while the Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio are hereafter to be not only nominally, but actually and openly in the direct control of the Vanderbilts; the Fitchburg will probably be leased to the Boston & Maine, a control of which has been obtained by W. K. Vanderbilt, while, as stated sometime ago, the Pennsylvania has practically secured control of the Baltimore & Ohio. Mr. Ingalls added:

"There is no doubt that the Vanderbilts own the Big Four. As a matter of fact, they have controlled it for some time, but the practical ownership has just been secured. I do not think however that it will make any difference in the management. Certainly I haven't found it so."

As for the Lake Erie & Western, you will find that the Lake Shore now owns it, and it will also develop that president Newman of the Lake Shore will become the president of the Lake Erie.

"Concerning the Baltimore & Ohio, I have only to say that there is no question that the Pennsylvania has largely increased its holdings of that stock, while the Chesapeake & Ohio is assuredly under the control of the New York Central and Pennsylvania. As for the Norfolk & Western, I don't believe the Pennsylvania owns a share of its stock."

"These things have been going on for the last three months, and some of the plans have only in the last day or two been finally perfected."

The cost of the Lake Erie & Western road and its equipment was \$35,000,000. Its main lines are from Sandusky, O., to Peoria, Ill., from Indianapolis to Michigan City, Ind., and from Ft. Wayne to Connorsville, Ind. It has two small branches in Ohio and Indiana and trackage over five roads to Peoria, Ill., Indianapolis and New-castle, Michigan City and Ft. Wayne, Ind. The present system was built on the Lake Erie & Western road, which in 1880 had a mileage of 557 miles and was a consolidation of several roads. The present road was organized in February, 1887, to take over the Lake Erie & Western Railway, which was sold under foreclosure in 1886.

The company has under lease until 1894 the Northern Ohio railway, which runs from Delphos to Akron, Ohio. The tracks of the Erie & Western are at places used by the "Big Four," the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Louisville, New Albany & Corydon roads, and it uses the tracks and union depot of the Indianapolis Union railway, and has similar relations with the Peoria & Pekin, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central and the Pittsburgh & St. Louis roads. The capitalization of the Erie & Western is \$23,680,000 in common and preferred stock, equally divided, and it has a funded debt of \$10,875,000.

The road was not a dividend payer on its common stock. Its last quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. of its preferred stock was declared November 1, 1898. During 1899 the common stock advanced 2 1/2 points, closing at 24 asked, and the preferred gained 10 1/2 points, closing at 90 asked. The low record of the year for common was 14 1/2, and the preferred 60. Common stock closed yesterday at 23 1/2 bid, 25 asked, and preferred at 34 bid and 37 asked. The last sales of the company's bonds in 1899 were at 119 for first gold 5s and 111 for second gold 5s.

#### BRICE WAS PRESIDENT.

Calvin S. Brice became interested in the Lake Erie & Western railway company as general counsel in 1877, and was elected its president, a position he held until his death in 1898. He was associated with General Samuel Thomas, in managing its affairs, to which he devoted almost his entire attention.

The Lake Shore railway company operates 1,412 miles of road, the main line, from Buffalo to Chicago, being

540 miles. It has two divisions, the Sandusky and the Air Line, five branches, operates seven proprietary roads and five leased lines. In its balance sheet the construction of the road figures at \$66,700,000. Of its capital stock of \$50,000,000, \$533,000 is guaranteed at 10 per cent. Its funded debt and guaranteed bonds of control and leased companies foot up to \$50,144,000.

The last semi-annual dividend of 8 1/2 per cent. was declared last July. In 1899 the common stock advanced 8 1/2 points, closing December 20 at 196 1/2 bid, 200 asked. The high and low of the year were 208 and 196 1/2, respectively. The stock is strongly held, as during the year 6,237 shares were sold.

#### A GREAT SYSTEM.

In closing the deals, the make-up of the New York Central system is formidable. Its proprietary line to Buffalo has about 820 miles, including the branches. It controls, or will control, by stock ownership, the Lake Shore, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, Michigan Central, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and Lake Erie & Western; leases or will lease, the Boston & Albany, New York & Putnam, West Shore, New York & Harlem, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, Mohawk & Malone, Fall Brook, Beech Creek & Dunkirk, and has relations that suggest important developments with the Pennsylvania, which now practically controls the Baltimore & Ohio, to say nothing of the Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio lines.

In the list of roads controlled or owned or leased by the Central are a great many branch roads. The mileage of the Central system last June was 6,724 miles. Adding the mileage of the Boston & Albany 889 miles, and that of the Erie & Western 725 miles, the Central's mileage, when the Massachusetts legislature ratifies the Boston & Albany deal, will be about 7,338 miles. The Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio add 3,198 miles of track.

#### ELECTED OFFICERS.

The Freight Agents Association, of Lima, added to its membership list last evening the new agents: Mr. C. D. Slifer, of the Pennsylvania company, and Mr. E. J. Fultz, of the Ohio Southern, after which the following officers were elected: O. H. Odell, president; J. H. Upp, vice president; F. C. McCoy, treasurer; Geo. Robinson, secretary.

#### A STRONG GROWTH.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has increased its membership 6000 during the year 1899, and now has on its rolls 37,000 names. The beneficiary feature of the brotherhood adds to its usefulness of the order and commands it to all railway men. The order paid out \$367,992.50 in benefits last year.

#### NOTES.

John Hoover and J. M. Connors, flagmen at the Elizabeth and West street crossing respectively, returned last night from Fort Wayne, where they underwent the annual examination for colorblindness. Both stood the test, and are at their usual place of duty today. Flagman John Frail will go to Fort Wayne tonight to take his turn at the test.

President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania, is having his private car equipped with a new Vimotum engine in Indianapolis, and when completed the car will be taken over the lines of the company for exhibition purposes.

Dispatcher Tharp of the C. H. & D. is off duty, on account of illness. An overdose of bromo-quinine, taken for a severe cold, affected his heart and he was revived with difficulty from a fainting spell.

Engineers Hedges, Burger, Kohler, Craig and Kelker and fireman Sinclair of the Pittsburgh, are back on their runs after lay offs for various reasons. L. W. Dixon has been appointed clerk in the office of Dr. E. F. Wagner medical examiner for the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief association.

Fireman Howard of the Pittsburgh is laying off on account of sickness.

Remember the Receiver's Sale of Boots and Shoes at the Hub Shoe Store, 135 north Main street. 5-4t

#### Hotel Norval Barber Shop.

The Barber Shop at the Hotel Norval opens tomorrow. The patronage of the public is solicited and first class work is guaranteed. 73-1w

Now is the time to buy your Footwear at the Receiver's Sale, 135 north Main street. 5-4t

The little folks love Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Pleasant to take; perfectly harmless; positive cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma.

## DEFIANCE

### Gets the Next Meeting.

#### Medics Adjourn to Meet in that City in April.

An Interesting Session at the Lima House Closed Last Night. Several New Members Received.

The members of the Northwestern Eclectic Medical Association, mention of whose meeting at the Lima House was made yesterday, adjourned in the evening to meet in regular quarterly session at Defiance on April 8th. President Dick, of Pandora, presided over the meeting which was called to order at 10:30 a. m. The early part of the session was devoted to business matters and the body of men then adjourned to the city hospital to witness the operation performed by Dr. L. E. Russell, Cincinnati's eminent surgeon. The patient operated upon is Wm. CHILLEN, of Jackson Center and Dr. Russell succeeded in removing a tumorous growth from the throat. In diagnosing the case before the association during the afternoon session, Dr. Russell stated that had tracheotomy been attempted the man would have died under the operation from profuse hemorrhage, as a perfect network of veins made it impossible to approach the trachea with a knife. He remarked that the patient would be relieved as a result of the operation, but that complications would arise which would eventually prove fatal.

A number of interesting cases were cited by the physicians in attendance and Dr. Russell gave his opinion as to what methods of treatment would be advisable.

Dr. Huntley, of this city, read a paper on Orthopedic Surgery, which brought about an interesting discussion.

The committee on credentials reported several new candidates for membership, and the following were received into the association: Dr. Griffith, of Hampshire, O.; Dr. White, of Leipsic; Dr. Sutton, of Bluffton, and Dr. Dickey, of Lima.

Those in attendance were: President E. J. Dick, of Pandora; B. K. Jones, of Kenton; C. F. King, of Mt. Cory; J. D. Southerland, of Carey; R. W. Sharp, of Buckland; S. S. McKittick, of Kenton; W. S. Van Horn and R. W. Van Horn, of Findlay; J. H. Wynn, of Forest; R. B. Keenan, of Findlay; C. E. Stadler, of West Cairo; W. A. White, of Leipsic; W. S. Turner, of Waynesfield; A. R. Russell, of Hamler; J. J. Sutton, of Bluffton; J. D. Holston, of Jackson Center; L. E. Russell, of Cincinnati; T. E. Griffiths, of New Hampshire, and J. H. Huntley, of Lima.

President Dick resigned his office for the reason that he expects to move to Pennsylvania.

#### DIRECTORY

And Officers of the Ohio National Bank Re-elected.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders Held in the Bank Parlors Yesterday Afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon the stockholders of the Ohio National Bank met in the parlors of the institution and re-elected the following board of directors:

J. C. Thompson, Dr. Frank Ewing, H. Kibby, Isaac Satterthwaite, Wm. Roberts, L. H. Kibby, Wm. M. Bell, F. W. Holmes and H. M. Calvin.

After the adjournment of the stockholders the directors met and reorganized, re-electing J. C. Thomson, president; Dr. Ewing, vice president; L. H. Kibby, cashier and C. H. East, assistant cashier.

#### WILLIAM BROWN

is the Name Given by a Stranger Who Was Injured.

Last night a drunken man giving his name as William Brown, severely injured his knees in a fall on north Elizabeth street. He was taken to the city hospital.

"Rob Peter to pay Paul." That is what they do who take stimulants for weak nerves. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives true nerve strength.

## 1-3 Off Reduction,

On all Furs, Collarettes, Scarfs and Children's Sets. If you are at all interested it will be a great saving to you to buy now.

### Ladies' Wool Waists Greatly Marked Down.

Waists that were 98c, marked to..... 69 cents  
Waists that were \$1.50, marked to..... 98 cents  
Waists that were \$2.50 to \$3.50, marked to..... \$1.28

Extraordinary price reductions on Tailor-made Suits, Dress Skirts and Children's Wraps.

Feldmann & Co. 209-211 N. Main Street.

## RECEIVER'S SALE.

... The Entire Stock of ...

## Boots and Shoes

—OF THE—

### HUB SHOE STORE

Must be sold regardless of cost. Come early and secure a bargain. 135 north Main Street.

FRED C. BECKER, Receiver.

#### CARROLL & COONEY.

Our spring stock of Carpets, Rugs and Curtains now complete.

The large stock we carry, the "up-to-date-ness" and exclusiveness of our styles and the low prices we are asking, place us very far ahead of all local competition. Now is a good time for you to buy, for prices will be higher. There is not a yard of the new carpets nor a single one of the new rugs that we can buy now at the prices we paid. All duplicate orders must be at higher prices.

## Carpets!

## CARROLL & COONEY.